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EXCERPTS FROM 1968 NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK



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GEOGRAPHY

Geography

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is composed of the Korean peninsula extending from north to south in the eastern central part of the Asian continent, and some 3,300 islands scattered in the nearby waters.

The northern-most point of Korea is at P'ungso-ri, Onsong-gun, Hamgyong Pukto ($43^{\circ}06'36''$ North Latitude), and the southernmost point is at Mara-do in the sea south of Cheju-do ($33^{\circ}06'40''$ North Latitude). The westernmost point is at Maan-do, west of Sodo, Yongch'on-gun, P'yongyang Pukto ($124^{\circ}11'00''$ East Longitude), and the easternmost point is at Tok-to, southwest of Ulnung-do ($131^{\circ}52'33''$ East Longitude).

Since Korea runs north-south within 10° of latitudes, summers are short and winters long in the northern tip, summers are very long and winters short in the southern tip. The difference in longitude between the easternmost point and the westernmost point is $7^{\circ}41'33''$, and the time difference is about 30 minutes. In Korea standard time at the 135° East Longitude meridian is used.

Climatically Korea is situated in the southern part of the northern temperate zone. Thus it has four distinct seasonal change, suitable for economic activities.

Area

The area of the territory is 220,791 square kilometers, of which 5,963 square kilometers is the island area. The area of Korea is equal to 1/676 of the total land area of the earth.

The longest distance between north and south (excluding islands) is 825 kilometers (northern tip of Ch'ungang,

Changgang-do, southern tip of the Changhung peninsula, Cholla Namdo), and the widest distance is 354 kilometers (the western tip of Changsan-got, Hwanghae Namdo -- northern tip of Yangyang, Kangwon-do). The longest distance including islands is about 1,100 kilometers, and the widest distance is about 620 kilometers.

Boundaries

The total distance of the periphery of Korea is 10,000 kilometers. Of this the distance of sea boundaries is 8,693 kilometers (about 87% of the boundary lines including international boundaries), and the distance of boundaries with China and the Soviet Union is about 1,376.82 kilometers (of which the boundary with the Soviet Union accounts for 16.98 kilometers).

Topography

Of the total territory of Korea, 75% is covered by mountainous regions, and plains make up about 25%. However, the average height of our topography is only 482 meters. When compared to the average height of the world, which is 875 meters, the topography of Korea is rather very low.

The reason why topography is low in spite of many mountains is that the majority of mountains (65%) are less than 500 meters, and mountains over 2,000 meters are extremely rare.

The mountainous regions in Korea are concentrated in the northern part and the eastern part. For this reason, the slopes are steep toward the east coast, while the slopes are gentle toward the west coast and the south coast.

Mountainous Regions

The mountainous regions of Korea lie in several directions. In the northern part the Nangnim Mountain Range runs north-south and south of it the T'aebaek Mountain Range continues to the southern part.

Many mountain ranges branch out from these two ranges. The eastern part of the Nangnim Mountain Range is wide and forms a high mountainous region, and within its northern part lies Paektu-san, Korea's highest mountain.

From Paektu-san extends the Mach'ollyong Mountain Range in a southeasterly direction. Almost from the center of this mountain range extends the highest and steep Hamgyong Mountain range in the southwesterly direction, while the Pujollyong Mountain Range extends far to the Nangnim Mountain Range. To the northwest of the Hamghong Mountain and the Pujollyong Mountain ranges lie the comparatively gentle Kaema Plateau and the Paengnu Plateau.

Many mountain ranges extend north-south along the Yalu River in the area west of the Nangnim Mountain Range. To the south of the Yalu River are the Kangnam Mountain and the Chogyuryong Mountain ranges, and south of them are the Myohyang, Ahobiryong, the Masingnyong, Puktaebong, Myorak, and Onjin mountain ranges.

In the Myohyang Mountain Range rises beautiful Myohyangsan.

In the southern end of the Nangnim Mountain Range the Ahobiryong and Masingnyong mountain ranges extend southwest.

In the mountainous region west of the T'aebaek Mountain Range extend the comparatively low Kwangju, Ch'aryong, Noryong, Sobaek, and Khongsang mountain ranges.

In the T'aebaek Mountain Range rise the world famous Kumgang-san Sorak-san, Hill 1,211 and other famous mountains.

Plains

One-fourth of our territory comprises plains. Plains are found mainly in the middle and lower reaches of large rivers and in the coastal regions. In particular, large plains are found in the west coast, and plains are rare in the east coast and the south coast.

Major plains are the Yongch'on, the Unjon, and the Anji plains, the P'yongyang Semi-plains, the Chaeryong, the Yonbaek, the Kimp'o, the Ansong, the Naep'o, the Honam, and the Chonnam plains are in the west coast.

In the east coast are the Susong, the Kilchu, the Hamhung, and the Yonghung plains. In the south coast are the Chinju and the Kimhae plains.

Of these the largest are the Chaeryong and the Honam plains, and the P'yongyang Semi-plains (500 square kilometers in area each), and the Yonbaek (400 square kilometers in area), the Anju, and the Hamhung plains (each 300 square kilometers in area) follow.

Seas

Korea is a sea bound nation surrounded three sides by seas. The largest and deepest sea is the Eastern Sea. Few peninsulas, bays, and islands are found in the Eastern Sea. The comparatively large ones are Hodo Peninsula, Kyongsong Bay, East Choson Bay, Yongil Bay, Ulnung-do, and Mayang-do.

In the Eastern Sea the warm sea current, the East Choson current, flows through the Choson Strait in the south, and the cold current, the North Choson current, flows in the north.

The Western Sea is the shallowest among our seas. In this sea, in contrast to the Eastern Sea, many peninsula, Ongjin Peninsula, Muan Peninsula, West Choson Bay, Kanghwa Bay, Sinmi-do, Kanghwa-do, and Anmyon-do are large ones in Korea.

In the middle of the Western Sea the West Choson current, a branch of the Kuroshio current, flows.

Because the difference between the high tide and the low tide is large in the Western Sea and the sea is shallow, large tidelands are found.

The Southern Sea is the smallest sea among our seas, and it is not so deep as the Eastern Sea.

In the Southern Sea are found particularly many peninsulas, bays, islands. The major ones are the Haenam Peninsula, Cheju-do, Koje-do, Namhae-do, and Chin-do.

Climate

Korea's climate is characterized by comparative warmth. At the same time, the dry season in winter and the rainy season in summer distinctly appear.

Korea is heavily subject to continental influences. The fact that winters in Korea are severe and summers hot

is due to the stronger continental influences than ocean influence on Korea's climate.

Next, another characteristic of Korea's climate is subject to the strong influence of the seasonal winds which change directions in summer and winter.

In summer moist and warm southeasterly winds blow from southeast, which brings clouds and cloudly and sultry weather. In contrast to this, the cold northwesterly wind blows from northwest, which results in cold and clear weather.

Therefore, while in summer temperature is high and the weather is humid, winter weather is clear and cold.

Spring and autumn are the seasons when the seasonal wind changes, and the weather is clear and warm.

In spring temperatures show a sudden rise, with greater evaporation. Thus this is the most driest season of the year. Generally the weather is clear and warm in autumn, and the climate in autumn is the most pleasant of the year.

Temperature

Temperature in Korea varies with seasons, summer and winter.

The average temperature of Korea is 10°C (4°C in the northern part, 10°C in the central part, and 14°C in the southern coastal regions and islands in the seas), but the average August temperature, the hottest month, is 24°C , and the January temperature, the coldest month, is -6°C .

Temperature varies also with regions.

The difference in temperature between the northern and the southern regions is great particularly in winter, and it is extremely small in summer.

The average temperature of the southern coastal region in August is 26°C , and in January 0°C . But in the northern mountainous regions the average temperature in August is 16°C , and in January it is as low as -22°C .

There is a difference in temperature also between the coastal regions and the inland regions. The temperature

in the coastal regions in winter is 4-6°C higher on the average than that in the inland regions, and 1-2°C lower in summer.

The highest temperature recorded in our country was 39.8°C (at Ch'up'ungnyong, Yongdong-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto) in July, 1939, the lowest was -43.6°C (Chunggang, Chagang-do) in January 1933.

Precipitation

The average precipitation of Korea is 1,000 millimeters. Fifty to sixty percent of the annual precipitation falls in three months, from June to August.

Precipitation varies with regions. Heavy precipitation is found in the southern coastal regions (1,400-1,500 millimeters), in the regions between the Masingnyong and the Kwangju mountain ranges in the central region (1,300-1,400 millimeters), and in the regions south of the Choguryong Mountain Range in the northern part.

Sparse annual precipitation is found in the northern part of Hamghong Pukto (500 millimeters), the coastal region of Hamghong Pukto (700 millimeters), and in the coastal regions of P'yongan Namdo and the Hwanghae Namdo (800 millimeters).

Heaviest annual precipitation in Korea was recorded at 3,150.3 millimeters in 1954 at Changjon, Kwangwon-do, and lightest annual precipitation was recorded at 208.5 millimeters in 1924 at Musudan, Headae-gun, Hamgyong Pukto.

Rivers

Rivers in Korea can be divided into those flowing into the Western Sea slopes, those into the Southern Sea slopes, and those into the Eastern Sea slopes. Because topography in the Western Sea and the Southern Sea slopes is gradual, such large rivers as Yalu, Ch'ongch'on River, Taedong River, Han River, Kum River, Somjin River, and Nakton River are found in these regions. Because mountain ranges steeply incline toward the coast in Eastern Sea slopes, no large rivers with the exception of the Tumen and Songch'on rivers are found.

Hot Springs and Medicinal Springs

There are many hot springs and medicinal springs. Large hot springs are found at Chuul (Kyongsong-gun), Hamgyong Pukto, Yonggang (Onch'on-gun) and Yangdok, P'yongyan Namdo, Sinch'on, Hwanghae Namdo, Onyang, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo, Tongnae and Haeundae, Kyongsang Namdo. Excellent medicinal springs are found at Sambang, Kangwon-do, Kangso, P'yongyan Namdo, and Okhodong, P'yongyan Pukto.

Natural Resources

It is widely known throughout the world that Korea has abundant underground resources. The number of kinds of underground resources found thus far is over 300.

In particular, iron, coal, lead, zinc, gold, copper, tungsten, magnesite, and graphite are known for their large quantities and good quality throughout the world.

Besides them, many useful minerals such as manganese, aluminum, nickel, silica sand, kaolin, asbestos and granite are found.

Korea is also noted as one of the countries with rich hydroelectric resources.

According to the survey data available, thus far Korea has hydroelectric resources equivalent to more than 10 million kilowatts.

Hydroelectric resources are found in the Yalu River system, the Tumen River system, the Taedong River system, the Han River system, the Kum River system, and the Nakdong River system.

Korea is one of the countries with high percentages of forests. The forests of Korea are equivalent to 73 percent of the total national land, and 58.6 percent of the forest areas are found in the northern half.

The variety of forest plants in Korea numbers 1,100. Of these, tall trees include 19 varieties of coniferous trees and 136 varieties of latifoliate trees.

Korea is a sea bound country surrounded on three sides by seas, and it is a country with rich marine resources in the world.

Because the warm current and the cold current alternate in the Eastern Sea, part of the fourth largest fishing grounds of the world with warm-current fish and cold-current fish.

The number of varieties of the marine resources in Korea is as high as 650, of which 530 are distributed in the seas, while 120 are spread throughout lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.

STATE ORGANS

Supreme Sovereign Organs

Supreme People's Assembly: The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest sovereign organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Legislative power is exercised solely by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is comprised of delegates elected on general, equal, direct electoral principles and by secret ballot. The term of office of delegates is four years.

The Supreme People's Assembly exercises state supreme power.

The regular session of the Supreme People's Assembly is convened twice a year. Extra sessions are convened when deemed necessary by the presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly or when requested by more than one-third of delegates.

The First Supreme People's assembly comprised 572 delegates elected in the elections held on 25 August 1948 throughout North and South Korea; the Second Supreme People's Assembly was comprised of delegates elected in the elections held on 27 August 1957; and the Third Supreme People's Assembly was comprised of 383 delegates elected in the elections held on 8 October 1962.

The Fourth Supreme People's Assembly constituted 457 delegates elected in the elections held on 25 November 1967.

Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the highest

sovereign organ during the recess of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is responsible in its activities to the Supreme People's Assembly.

State Central Executive Organs

Cabinet: The cabinet is the highest executive organ of state sovereign power and it may promulgate decisions and decrees in accordance with the Constitution and laws and ordinances. Promulgated decisions and decrees are enforced within the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The cabinet controls and guides the activities of each ministry, and organs directly under the cabinet, is responsible in its activities to the Supreme People's Assembly, and is responsible during the recess of the latter to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The cabinet is composed of premier, first deputy premier, deputy premiers, ministers, chairmen of committees, and other necessary members in accordance with the Law Concerning the Organization of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (adopted, 11 March 1955, and revised, 22 October 1962).

The present cabinet was organized with comrade Kim Il-song as the head at the third day meeting, the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly (16 December 1967).

Local Sovereign Organs

People's Committees at All Levels: Local sovereign organs are constituted in accordance with the Law for the Organization of Local Sovereign Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (adopted, 30 October 1954).

Local sovereign organs in provinces (directly controlled cities) cities (districts), counties, villages (townships, workers' districts, and streets) are corresponding people's committees.

In pursuance of the decree by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (adopted, 25 September 1967) street administrative officers were abolished, and street people's assembly and street people's committee were newly instituted.

People's assemblies at all levels are comprised of delegates elected on general, equal, direct electoral principles by secret ballot.

The term of office is four years for provincial (directly controlled city) people's assemblies, and two years for city (district), county, and village (township, workers' district, and street) people's assemblies.

The regular session of provincial (directly controlled city), city (district) people's assemblies is convened once every six months, and for village (township, workers' district, and street) assemblies -- once every three months. Extra sessions are convened when deemed necessary by corresponding people's committees or when requested by more than one-third of delegates of people's assemblies involved.

People's assemblies at all levels correctly ensure the execution of their activities in accordance with laws, decrees, cabinet and superior organs' decisions, decrees, and directives.

Encumbent local people's assemblies at all levels were organized by the elections held on 30 November 1967.

The organization of delegates of local people's assemblies at all levels is as follows: Of 3,305 delegates of provincial (directly controlled city) people's assemblies, 747 are female. Of 18,673 delegates of city (district) and county people's assemblies, 4,906 are female. Of 84,541 delegates of village (township, workers' district, and street) people's assemblies, 27,946 are female.

People's Committees at All Levels: Provincial (directly controlled city), city (district), county, and village (township, workers' district, and street) people's committees are the executive organs of corresponding people's assemblies.

People's committees at all levels perform all state administrative work in the areas of their jurisdiction in accordance with the decisions and directives of

corresponding people's assemblies and superior organs. All people's assemblies are subject to the unified guidance of the cabinet and obey the latter.

People's committees at all levels are responsible in their work activities to corresponding people's assemblies and superior people's committees.

People's committees at all levels are comprised of chairmen, vice chairmen, chief secretaries, and members elected by corresponding people's assemblies.

Courts and Procurator's Offices

Courts: Justice is carried out at the Supreme Court, provincial, municipal, and county courts.

Courts are constituted by elections. The Supreme Court is elected for a three-year term by the Supreme People's Assembly. Provincial courts are elected for a three-year term, and municipal, county, courts are elected for a two-year term by corresponding people's assemblies.

All citizens with the right to vote may become judges and members of the jury.

Trials are open to the public, and the right of the accused to defense is guaranteed.

Justice is uniform and equal to all citizens regardless of their social position, property, position of employment, and race. In all trials the Constitution, civil laws, and procedural laws are unitary and binding.

Judges are independent in trials and obey only laws and regulations.

The Supreme Court is the highest justice court of the Democratic Republic of Korea and supervises judicial activities of all courts.

Procurator's Offices: The procurator supervises whether or not ministries, organs under them, organizations, public employees, and all citizens correctly and sincerely abide by laws and regulations, and supervises whether or not the decrees, regulations of ministries and the decisions and directives of local sovereign organs are compatible to the Constitution, laws and regulations, decrees, cabinet decisions, and decrees.

The head of the procurator's offices is the Chief Procurator of the Supreme Procurator's Office appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly.

Provincial, municipal, and county procurators are appointed by the Chief Procurator.

The procurator is not subservient to local sovereign organs and independently executes his duties.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

Korean Workers' Party

The Korean Workers' Party was founded as a Marxist-Leninist party on 10 October 1945 with the communists fostered and trained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and developed by comrade Kim Il-song as the backbone.

The Korean Workers' Party is the vanguard organized troops of our working class and all toiling masses and represents the interests of the Korean race and the Korean people.

The Korean Workers' Party is organized of progressive fighters who defend the interests of the toiling masses among the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all toiling people.

The Korean Workers' Party adopts Marxism-Leninism as its guiding policy, and by applying its general principles to the practical activities of the Korean revolution opposes all manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism and safeguards the purity of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle to achieve the tasks of the Korean revolution and in the international communist movement and labor movement.

The Korean Workers' Party is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions forged by the Korean communists in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The current aim of the Korean Workers' Party lies in ensuring the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and in executing the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on the nationwide scale, and its ultimate aim lies in building a communist society.

The Korean Workers' Party struggles to firmly rally the broad masses around the party, to liberate the southern half of Korea from military occupation by the American imperialist aggressors and the reactionary rule by their lackeys by strengthening the united front with patriotic and democratic forces of all strata and spheres of all of Korea based on the worker-peasant alliance, and to achieve the complete unification of the fatherland on a democratic basis.

The Korean Workers' Party successfully pursues socialist construction in the northern half of the country by more fortifying the socialist system and most effectively mobilizing the creativity of the broad masses, attempts to spur constant production growth and to improve the material-cultural life of the people, and accelerates the unification of the fatherland by strengthening the revolutionary base politically and economically.

The Korean Workers' Party indoctrinates party members and the toiling masses with patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, solidifies the international solidarity of the Korean people with the peoples of the socialist countries and the masses of all countries, strengthens friendship with all countries which support, encourages our unification and independence and with peace-loving peoples, and struggles for the firm peace in Asia and the world.

North Korean Democratic Party

Founded on 3 November 1945.

Ch'ondo-gyo Ch'ongu Party

Founded on 8 February 1946.

Fatherland Unification Democratic Front

Organized (on 25 June 1959) at the founding convention of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front with 704 delegates from 71 patriotic political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea in attendance held from 25 June to 28 June 1949.

Korean General Federation of Trade Unions

On 30 November 1945 the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions was founded under the direct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and comrade Kim Il-song.

At the joint central committee conference of North and South Korean General Federations of Trade Unions held on 20-22 January 1951 in accordance with the decisions of the third plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the North Korean General Federation of Trade Unions and the National Council of Korean Labor Unions were merged into a single body, the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle mass organization based on the voluntary principles of our workers, technicians, and office workers.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions as the reliable defender of the Korean Workers' Party and the transmission belt to secure ties between the party and the working class develops all its activities under the leadership of the party, strengthens the unity and solidarity of the working class, rallies them around the party, and thus organizes and mobilizes them to the implement revolutionary duties imposed by the party.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions struggles to force the American imperialist forces out of South Korea, to terminate the American imperialist policy of colonization, aggression and war, and to achieve the complete unification and independence of the nation on a democratic basis.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions strives to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp, to expand contact and solidarity with the working class and trade unions of the world, and to strengthen the unity of the world trade union movement.

The Korean General Federation of Trade Unions joined in May 1947 in the World Federation of Trade Unions, and it is active as a member of the general board of directors and the executive committee of the Federation.

Trade Unions by Trades:

The Korean Trade Union of Metal and Machine Industry Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Chemical Industry Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Building and Forestry Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Transport and Port Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Mining and Motive Power Industry Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Light Industry Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Commercial Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers

The Korean Trade Union of Public Employees

The Korean Trade Union of Fisheries Workers

Korean Agricultural Workers League

In accordance with the decision of the Ninth Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, entitled "On the Organization of the Korean Agricultural Workers League," the founding convention of the Korean Agricultural Workers' League was held 25-27 March 1965.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League is a revolutionary mass organization, constituted on the voluntary principle of cooperative farm peasants, and laborers, technicians, and office workers of state-operated livestock farms, factories, enterprises, organs, and workshops that directly serve the rural economy. The Korean Agricultural Workers' League is a reliable helper of the party which organizes and develops all its activities under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, and it is the transmission belt connecting the party with the toiling masses in the agricultural sectors.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League inherits the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and developed by comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League struggles to accelerate socialist rural construction in the northern half of the republic, to ensure the total victory of socialism, to achieve tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution, and to build socialism and communism.

The Korean Agricultural Workers' League as the active executor of "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," proposed by comrade Kim Il-song, struggles to give firm precedence to the ideological revolution in rural areas, to successfully pursue the technical revolution and the cultural revolution in parallel with this, to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and to gradually obliterate the distinctions between cities and rural areas and the class differences between the working class and the peasants.

Korean Socialist Working Youth League

Under comrade Kim Il-song's direct leadership, the North Korean Democratic Youth League was founded on 17 January 1946.

In accordance with the third plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the North and the South Korean Democratic Youth Leagues were merged into the Korean Democratic Youth League at the joint conference of the Central Committees of the North and South Korean Democratic Youth Leagues held on 17 January 1951.

In compliance with the policy of the Korean Workers' Party to further develop the Korean Democratic Youth League into a more revolutionary and combative organization and to further enhance its role, the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League reorganized the League into the Korean Socialist Working Youth League (12 May 1964).

The Korean Socialist Working Youth League is a communist mass organization of our youth. The League is the combative reserve force of the Korean Workers' Party and is the counterpart of communist construction which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership.

The Korean Socialist Working Youth League struggles under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party to ensure the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic, to realize tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nationwide scope, to build the socialist and communist society.

The Korean Socialist Working Youth League firmly arms our youth with our party's unitary ideological system, defends with their members' lives the Party Central Committee, and unconditionally defends and implements party lines and policies.

The Korean Socialist Working Youth League joined the World Federation of Democratic Youth Leagues on 24 June 1946.

Korean Democratic Women's League

On 18 November 1945 the North Korean Democratic Women's League was founded.

In pursuance of the third plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the North and South Korean Democratic Women's Leagues were merged into the Korean Democratic Women's League at the joint conference of the Central Committees of the North and South Korean Democratic Women's Leagues held 19-20 January 1951.

The Korean Democratic Women's League is the transmission belt linking the Korean Workers' Party with our women. It is a reliable assistant of the party who has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership.

The Korean Democratic Women's League struggles to firmly rally women around the party, to consistently organize and mobilize them to implement revolutionary tasks to ensure the total victory of socialism in the northern half of Korea, to realize tasks of the anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution on the nationwide scope, and to build socialism and communism.

The Korean Democratic Women's League joined the International Federation of Democratic Women's League on 16 October 1946.

ECONOMY

In 1967 the Korean people, highly upholding the decisions of the historic Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party and the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, generated a new revolutionary upsurge at all fronts of socialist construction, and made great strides in the struggle to carry through the new revolutionary line of the party for economic construction and national defense construction.

At the historic Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party held in October 1966, Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us: "It is most important today in our revolutionary struggle and construction to reorganize the overall task of socialist construction to meet the demands of the prevailing situation, and especially to concurrently advance economic construction and national defense construction so that we can further strengthen defense potential to cope with the aggressive maneuvers of the enemies."

In 1967 the Korean people, following the road charted by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, continuously pursued socialist economic construction, and, in parallel with this, carried out the vast task of national defense construction.

At the 16th plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Party Central Committee and in his in-person directive for the Hamhung district, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, appealed for a revolutionary upsurge at all fronts of socialist construction to implement the strategic policy of the party for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction. He roused with more vigor all toilers for the great Ch'ollima march.

Encouraged by the in-person directive issued by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, all toilers

led by the working class, just as previously in carrying out a new line, smashed all vestiges of obsolete ideas such as negativism and conservatism, courageously surmounted all difficulties and hardships, and developed a mass reform movement. Thus they achieved glorious laboring valor unthinkable in the past, and reaped great results.

At numerous factories and enterprises led by the factory where Comrade Kim Chong-song won glorious accomplishments in his three-months' advance fulfillment of the 1967 plan by index, including the plan for bigger output, were achieved, and at most factories and enterprises the annual plan was completed more than a month ahead of schedule.

Even though the 1967 plan as the first-year plan for realizing the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction was an extremely vast and tense plan projecting a high growth rate of production and construction, the plan as a whole was overfulfilled by far even after allowing for the damages wrought by the unexpected large floods.

Thus in 1967 our country achieved the remarkable accomplishment of raising gross industrial output by 117% over 1966.

In 1967, in accordance with the strategic policy of the party for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, the government of the republic allocated to the capital construction of the national economy vast funds compared to 1966 to further consolidate the self-sufficient basis of the national economy.

Thus, consonant with the basic direction of our economic development charted by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, we carried out on a grand scale new capital construction to expand and strengthen the economic basis, while concentrating on maximum use of the economic assets we had already prepared.

We gave precedence to extractive industries and the fuel-motive power industry to further develop production in industry, further filled the framework of industry, and undertook large-scale capital construction to boost productive capability. We reorganized the production structure of industry and further perfected factories and enterprises.

In 1967 in the motive power industry sector we vigorously pursued the construction of big hydroelectric and thermal power stations. At the same time we carried out the large-scale construction of medium and small power stations and the construction of transmission and distribution lines. In 1967 we not only accelerated the construction of large scale hydroelectric and thermal power stations and ensured the operation of some stations, but also provided further maintenance to and reinforced all existing power stations.

In the new mining industry sector we rebuilt and expanded mines, prepared more new bases for the extraction of nonferrous metals, and newly built a large number of big ore-dressing sites.

In the coal industry sector we carried out large-scale basic excavation and permanent building of coal pits and developed new coal mines.

In the metal industry sector we newly developed capacities for cooled thin plate and completed a zinc plate workshop, a nonferrous rolling plant, and a plate material workshop. Moreover, we completed the expansion of furnaces and advanced the construction of a tin plate workshop.

In the chemical industry sector we completed the construction of a large number of big chemical plants such as a synthetic ammoniac plant by the gasification of anthracite, a urea plant, a concentrated sulphuric acid plant, and the first stage of a calcium cyanamide fertilizer plant, and ensured their operation. We increased further the production capacity of chemical fertilizers totalling several hundred thousand tons, and newly built a basis for phosphorescence.

We carried out a large-scale expansion of raw material factories. These are critical in solving the raw materials problem for light industry and greatly increasing their production capacity, and also by building a tire factory and ensuring its operation. We also actively effected preparations for construction of a big crude oil refinery.

In the machine industry sector the nucleus of the heavy industry and the basis for technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, we further consolidated our own material-equipment basis and produced adequate equipment and material needed for the technological

reorganization of the overall economy and for strengthening the defense potential.

In the light industry sector a big woolen textile plant newly began operations. During this year big refrigeration plants at Songnim, Kimch'aek, and other places began operating. Moreover, facilities for processing marine products were expanded.

Thus in 1967 amidst a new revolutionary upsurge generated by our heroic working class by modern factories were built with our own design, equipment, and power, and existing factories were reorganized and expanded with new technology. This resulted in further fortifying the basis of the diversified self-sufficient national economy.

The basis of the powerful national economy built by the parsimonious effort of our people under the wise guidance of the party and the leader made possible the strengthening and development of our country and a further rise in the well-being of our people.

One of the greatest achievements in 1967 in the growth of our national economy was the marked increase in farm output.

As we vigorously pursued the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions in rural area by supporting the programmatic instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers, the laboring zeal of the peasants swelled markedly. As the struggle to eliminate stagnant water was waged on a large scale, it was possible to protect thousands of chongbo of farm land from damage by stagnant water. With the greater production and supplying of farming implements and equipment, led by tractors, the material-technological basis of the rural economy was further fortified. Thus in spite large losses of farm crops caused by abnormally big floods in 1967, food grain production was 116% over 1966.

In 1967 great accomplishments were recorded also in national defense construction.

In coping with the prevailing tense situation in our country our party and the government of the republic further expanded the results in economic construction, and in parallel with this they also endeavored to accelerate national defense construction in 1967.

Accordingly, large funds totalling 30.4 percent of gross budgetary expenditures in the 1967 state budget were spent in national defense construction expenditure.

Following the revolutionary yet original line proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the father-like leader, our party and people vigorously pursued economic construction and advanced national defense construction in parallel with this and allocated major manpower and material resources to reorganize the overall work of socialist economic construction to meet the demands of the present situation. And they waged a persistent struggle to implement our party's military line with its core in training the entire military forces as cadre forces, in modernizing the entire military forces, in arming all the people, and in fortifying the entire country. Thus we undertook efforts in making our economy self-sufficient with strong viability capable of fully meeting by itself the material demands of the country's front and rear in any adverse circumstances whatever. The heroic People's Army troops, the revolutionary military forces of our people, were developed and strengthened as one-match-for-a-hundred cadres, and modernized mighty troops provided with skillful and refined commandship, and with the latest military technology and equipment. At the same time all the people were armed, and the entire country was turned into an impregnable fortress. Today the defense posture of the whole people and the whole state with its nucleus in the People's Army troops is a firm guarantee for repelling with one stroke any unexpected attack, and dealing hundred- and thousand-fold retaliation, and for achieving the nationwide victory of our revolution. Thus, we were able to crush every step of the military provocations by the American imperialist aggressors mounting in 1967 compared to earlier years and to reliably safeguard the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

All the gains in national defense construction are the glorious victory of the line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction clearly indicated a long time ago by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader through his insights into the trends of the situation and the prospects of our revolutionary development, and consistently maintained and energetically pursued by our party. They are the mighty victory of the military line of our party based on the revolutionary principle of self-defense with emphasis on training all troops as cadre forces, on modernization of the entire forces, on arming the people, and on fortifying the entire country.

We achieved brilliant development also in the sectors of education, culture, and public health in 1967. The material-cultural life of the people was further improved.

While ensuring the high growth rate of expanded reproduction and strengthening of the national defense potential, the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic invested funds in housing totalling 1.4 times over 1966 to allocate more houses to the people.

With the general nine-year compulsory technical education, a historic event in the development of our people's education, made effective, the growing generation was now able to fully receive free general education and basic technical education at regular schools until they reach the laboring age.

Improvements were recorded also in raising of children, in medical treatment and disease prevention for toilers, and in convalescent and rest work. In particular, the social treatment of instructors in the primary education sector was raised, and their wages upped by 40% on the average. In addition, the wages of some workers and office workers were raised. The retail prices of various consumer goods were reduced. Moreover, various measures to improve the people's livelihood were put into effect.

All these gains attained in 1967 in concurrently advancing economic construction and national defense construction, and in improving the people's livelihood were all possible by the wise and outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, who embodied solely the great idea of self-identity in all fields of revolution and construction, who led our people with the revolutionary line of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense, and who roused a new revolutionary upsurge at all fronts of socialist construction.

The brilliant accomplishments gained in 1967 again demonstrated to the world the might of the self-sufficient national economy built up by our party and our people who highly upheld the revolutionary banner of self-reliance flown high by comrade Kim Il-song, our paternal leader.

Having prepared today's happiness and prosperity under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, our people rallied firmly around him, feeling the utmost honor and the highest pride in having his guidance, are vigorously marching for new victory with greater hope and confidence.

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

A key condition for regularizing production in all sectors and for further developing the national economy to give firm precedence to the production of electric power, the basic motive power of modern industry, in industrial development.

As the party policy for expanding the electric power industry under the wise guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, was successfully implemented, we have laid a reliable large motive power base for the self-sufficient national economy.

Through the struggle to implement the programmatic instruction of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, for properly combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations with the building of thermal power stations and for concurrently pursuing the construction of large power stations and medium and small power stations, our motive power basis was further fortified.

Following the postwar rehabilitation and reorganization in a short period of time of large electric power stations cruelly destroyed by bestial bombing by the American imperialist aggressors, party members and toilers in the electric power industry sector boldly built hydroelectric and thermal power stations of large capacities in the western region which used to receive some electric power supply from the eastern region.

Thus we not only reduced the vast losses of electric power in transmission, but also succeeded in making each region basically self-sufficient in electric power in stead of exchanging power between the eastern and western regions and further accelerated the construction of the motive

power base to regularize electric power generation even during the dry period instead of its fluctuations throughout the year.

In the electric power industry sector medium and small hydroelectric power stations and factory thermal power stations were built in mountainous regions with abundant water resources and the river systems centered in inland regions, and at factories and enterprises equipped with large boilers, meeting the power demand of localities lacking power facilities and supplementary electric power.

The bases for medium and small motive power generation together with the basis for large motive power, are contributing to the acceleration of the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions in rural areas by spurring the electrification of the country, especially in mountainous rural areas.

Warriors of motive power always faithful to the party and the leader in the struggle to build hydroelectric as well as thermal power stations, large-capacity as well as medium and small-capacity power stations, in pursuing the basic direction of economic construction for maximum utilization of already available economic assets and for qualitative improvement in production and construction, more vigorously organized the struggle for the 1967 generation of electric power.

In the electric power industry sector, while equipping already installed facilities with the latest in technology to make effective utilization of the existing motive power bases, we established a scientific management system to decisively increase electric power production.

By improving provisions at power stations with large capacity based on the research achievements of our scientific and technological workers, by ensuring operations at the high water level, and by raising the operational level of machinery in operation we systematically increased production.

By introducing a scientific management method in accordance with river flow rates and the volume of irrigated water, the per ton generation of electric power was decisively increased at power stations of medium and small capacity. By reorganizing and expanding the boiler capacity and maximally increasing the level of electric power generation at factory thermal power stations, we markedly increased electric power production.

In the electric power transmission and distribution sector we successively completed booster work. This is important in increasing the transmission capacity between the eastern and the western regions and increased the capacity of the primary transformer stations, thus properly installing important trunk lines which would serve to increase the regional exchange capacity of electric power.

Thus the growth of electric power and its supply in 1967 reached its highest level during the period of fulfillment of the seven-year plan. Especially with the rapid increase in thermal power generation and power generation at medium and small stations the electric power demand during the dry season was adequately met.

Moreover, in the electric power industry sector a struggle was waged to improve the quality of electric power by maximally utilizing the already available motive power bases, with large results in supplying electric power at necessary voltages to all sectors of the national economy.

This was achieved, because we, in accordance with the direction provided by the party, improved the electric voltage adjustment system and the automatic frequency adjustment system, properly maintained the production of reactive power and the balance of supply, and successfully adjusted voltage change.

In the electric power industry sector this year too we concentrated our efforts in constructing large-scale hydroelectric and thermal power stations to meet demands for motive power expected to rise greatly in the future with the rapid growth of the national economy.

These hydroelectric and thermal power stations under construction are contributing to further improving in production structure of our motive power bases and their geographical deployment.

In 1967 medium and small power stations were also built on a large scale, as they can comprehensively utilize water power resources and they can be built in a short period of time as well. Preparation for the installation and operation of thermal power stations or diesel generators were made at many factories and enterprises.

Furthermore, in the electric power transmission and distribution sector we rearranged the transmission and distribution network to adapt to all situations and to new

and changing demands for electric power. We also accelerated preparations for supplying electric power at any voltage to important factories and enterprises.

Thus during this year too our electric power industry was transformed under the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, into a diversely developed motive basis, a self-identical motive power based on domestic resources, and into a reliable motive power basis capable of coping with emergencies.

Coal Industry

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, proposed the wise policy of giving precedence to extractive industries to achieve an overall upsurge of industry, and taught us that coal is black gold and is the food of industry.

Coal miners always faithful to the party and the leader, following the road charted by the leader, vigorously marched forward to increase the food of industry, and successfully ensured the meeting of the growing demands for black gold with the acceleration of economic and national defense construction.

In the coal industry sector the cordial instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, for concurrently operating large medium, and small coal mines and for combining underground pit excavation with open-cast excavation was vigorously implemented. Thus medium and small coal mines as well as large coal mines were developed on an extensive scale to guarantee the major portion of raw materials for local industry.

In the coal industry sector open-cast coal mines and open-cast pits, which can be generally developed in a short period of time, whose transport is unified, and whose production costs are low compared with underground pits, were developed. Thus the fuel industry formerly basically dependent on underground pit excavation was developed into an industry combined with open-cast excavation.

In accordance with the instruction issued by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, our red coal miners energetically waged the struggle to combine large coal mines with medium and small coal mines, and underground pit excavation with open-cast excavation. Consequently,

coal production was markedly increased, the geographical deployment of coal mines was further improved, and the production structure of the coal industry was further bettered.

In 1967 the state continued to firmly adhere to the policy of giving precedence to extractive industries. To adequately satisfy the demand for coal needed in economic construction and national defense construction, the state increased investments in capital construction for the coal industry sector. With the supply of heavy excavators, electric engines, bulldozers, automobiles, and other late model equipment produced at our machine plants the state further strengthened the material-technological equipping of coal mines.

In this way during 1967 basic excavation and the permanent construction of coal mine levels and shafts were carried out on a large scale. New coal mines and pits were developed.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader esteemed and beloved by our people exhorted us: "It is important for the growth of extractive industries to firmly adhere to the principle of giving precedence to geological survey, materializing the technological revolution, and actively accelerating scientific research."

In the coal industry sector it was correctly recognized that this instruction is decisive in lifting the coal industry to a new scientific and technical basis and this instruction was fully pursued. Consequently, a broad avenue was opened up for the coal industry; arduous work was mechanized and was replaced with easier operations.

We firmly organized the ranks of geological survey workers, intensified preliminary survey, especially detailed survey and working survey, enabling large, medium, and small coal mines, and open-cast coal mines to develop coal excavation with on a long-term basis, and preparing a larger number of new sites for development.

Survey teams and large coal mines concentrated survey capability and means on the reassessment of prospects of main coal pits, and scientifically determined the directions for excavation and extraction. As a result, the amount of coal secured for each meter of excavation and coal production per pit were further increased.

Survey teams and open air coal mines intensified the peripheral exploration of existing open air coal pit and yet secured a larger number of promising sites of medium and small open-cast development, thus opening up perspectives for broadly combining underground pit excavation with open-cast excavation not only on the nationwide scale, but also at each coal mine.

Survey teams and mother coal mines intensified peripheral exploration in areas favorable for excavation and transport and in areas where the geographical deployment of production could be improved. Thus a large number of promising sites for medium and small coal mines were sought out, and broader perspectives for production were opened up.

In the coal industry sector it was also proposed as the central task of the technological revolution to mechanize and automate arduous and labor-consuming work, to firmly build pit tunnels, to increase transportation capacity in pits, to develop an excavation method suitable for our geological conditions, to increase its adoption, to increase production of high-calorific coal and lump coal, and to improve coal quality.

As boring, washing, and unloading of coal -- work requiring the use of frame carriers, and conveyor transfer were mechanized or combinedly mechanized, great advances were made in transforming arduous and labor-consuming work in the pit into easy and highly efficient operations.

At coal mines transport lines at main transport pits as well at multi-coal layer pits were converted into rail lines by using steel supports, multisheet supports, and ring supports. Fixed transport facilities and other facilities were expanded and modernized, with the result that transport capacity within pits rose markedly.

At coal mines various types of the filling coal mining method suitable for the geological conditions of coal mines were continuously intensified and developed, and their adoption was continuously expanded, thus increasing coal production. With the active adoption of the cylinder-type coal selector and the vibration-type coal selector production of good quality coal was increased.

At open-cast coal mines designs for excavation sites were accurately drafted. Technical management such as the adequate building of automobile roads and the full

establishment of the drainage system was intensified. As a result, the proportion of open-cast production was increased. Especially at medium and small coal mines their material-technological basis was reinforced, technical guidance was intensified, and production was regularized at a high level.

Thus in 1967 our red coal miners increased coal production at an unprecedentedly high rate, and organized the coal industry as a strong fuel basis for the powerful acceleration of economic construction and national defense construction.

Mining Industry

In 1967 the mining industry sector faced the vital task of thoroughly implementing the party policy of priority for extractive industries based on the decisions of the historic Party Delegation Conference and on the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, and thus more fully meeting the growing demand of the national economy for minerals.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, exhorted us: "It is vital in developing extractive industries to adhere to the three principles of giving precedence to geological exploration, of materializing the technological revolution, and of actively promoting scientific research."

Red miners sincerely and boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader crushed obsolete ideas such as negativism, and highly exhibited the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They thus courageously surmounted all difficulties and hardships and generated a revolutionary upsurge, causing a great transformation in 1967 mineral production.

In 1967 the party and the government focused extraordinary efforts on developing extractive industries, the first process of industry. During this year as well vast funds for capital construction were allocated for the mining industry sector, and the national economy led by the machine industry strongly supported and aided this sector, with the result that the material-technological basis of mines was further strengthened.

During 1967 mine warriors armed themselves thoroughly with the party's unitary ideology, reorganized and expanded

mines, and developed a new basis for the production of non-ferrous metals, and rebuilt large ore dressing sites.

Thus in 1967 thanks to the devoted laboring struggle of all toilers in the mining industry sector, we successfully guaranteed the production of minerals needed for economic construction and national defense construction and brilliantly fulfilled the plan for industrial production for that year.

The red miners at the mine where Comrade Yo Yong-baek worked brilliantly fulfilled the annual plan by the anniversary of the party's founding two months ahead of schedule. Many other mines also fulfilled the plan ahead of schedule.

Thus for advance fulfillment of the 1967 plan for mineral production, our red miners and mining exploration workers intensified geological exploration, broadly developed the high speed tunnel excavation movement and the technical reform movement, and thus concentrated their efforts in giving decisive precedence to tunnel excavation and earth stripping over production.

Thus exploration of the deep and peripheral areas of mines was further intensified. Exploration was actively carried out to develop new mines and a large number of prospective sites for development were secured.

The ratio of investment of labor force, facilities, and material as between tunnel excavation and ore mining was set at 5:5, and the capability of the tunnel excavation sector was further reinforced with a youthful labor force.

At all mines the technological reform movement was vigorously pursued to better maintain and better utilize available technical facilities. At the same time high capacity modern extractive facilities were invented and introduced, advanced excavation methods were actively accepted, and the high speed excavation movement was actively developed on a large scale.

Consequently reforms took place in tunnel excavation. It was given precedence over production, mining sites were adequately secured, and production was regularized.

Excavators led by the members of the platoon led by Yon Pong-il at the mine where Comrade Yo Yong-baek worked

vigorously unleashed the mass technological reform movement and the high speed excavation movement, introduced more machines into pits, further raising the level of mechanization, and by actively accepting advanced working methods such as the dual center blasting method and the effective delivery of fill materials vigorously pursued tunnel excavation. Thus they achieved reform in boosting the excavation rate by two times compared to the past rate.

Thus they always gave precedence to excavation over mining, and as they pledged to the party and the leader they superbly overfulfilled the annual plan by the anniversary of the party's founding.

To Increase mineral production large-tonnage ore mining and large-tonnage processing were guaranteed at mines throughout the country. Additionally, more results of scientific research and great contributions to boosting the recovery rate in ore dressing and the grade of refined minerals were introduced into production.

Red miners at the mine where Comrade Kim Kyu-won worked highly supported the leader's appeal for a decisive jump in nonferrous metal production, defied all forms of negativism, conservatism, and mysticism about technology, kept on reforming and advancing, thus achieving a great stride in mineral production.

In particular, members of the Ho Ch'un-son double Ch'ollima mining platoon of the same mine invented and introduced high-capacity modern machines and generated collective reforms through mutual cooperation and completed the one-month plan in ten days. At this pace they set a record of fulfilling the annual plan four months ahead of schedule.

In the mining industry sector efforts for better maintenance maintenance and repair of existing facilities, their protection, and more vigorous organizing of bases for machine repair and part production was more vigorously made.

As the technical revolution was strongly pursued and scientific research was intensified in the mining industry sector, technical facilities of this sector were further strengthened, the use rate of facilities rose sharply, and the technological economic standard index plan was successfully fulfilled.

In 1967 in the mining industry sector the labor force in the nonproductive sectors and labor force in the indirect sectors were drastically reduced, boosting the proportion of labor force within pits and raising the proportion of direct workers. Labor hours were utilized with full effectiveness, and other items in labor administration were improved and intensified. Consequently, labor productivity climbed markedly.

All these accomplishments attained in 1967 were possible solely by the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, paternalistic leader, who proposed the wise policy of giving precedence to extractive industries over processing industries, who concretely indicated in each stage of the revolutionary development the direction of the rapid development of the mining industry and its methods, and who was always concerned and solicitous about the work and life of workers in this sector.

Metal Industry

Having sustained the Hill "1211" of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, in 1967 our red steel warriors fully exerted the revolutionary thrust of the heroid Korean working class in the struggle to implement the revolutionary line of our party for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction.

In 1967 the metal industry sector, in compliance with the basic direction of our economic development as proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, at the historic Party Delegation Conference, concentrated its energies on a further upsurge in production through maximum utilization of already prepared economic assets and on improving the quality of production and construction.

In 1967 the party and the government raised investment in capital construction in the metal industry sector by 2.2 times over 1966 to rapidly increase the production of steel and rolled steel materials which are vastly demanded in economic construction and national defense construction and of various nonferrous metals.

Together with vast state investments, through the creative laboring struggle of steel warriors, during 1967 at ore selection workshops, sintering workshops, and

globular ore workshops iron ore preliminary processing capacity was expanded. The necessary scarp iron processing capacity was further increased. And numerous production processes were rearranged and strengthened to maintain a better balance between sectors, within sector, and between processes.

As a series of projects to improve the rolling capacity and the secondary processing capacity to catch up with the steel and iron manufacturing capacity were successfully pursued, it was possible to further expand the quantity and variety of metal processed products.

Especially in accordance with the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, for bigger production of zinc- and tin-plated sheets and his concrete guidance for its execution, we built firm bases in a matter of several months to make new metal processed products, immensely significant in improving the livelihood of the people, at all steel and iron plants.

On 22 April 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, personally visited the Hwanghae Steel Works and assigned concrete tasks for bigger production of zinc and tin plated sheets and indicated methods for its implementation.

Steel warriors all over the location, including the Hwanghae Steel Works, and machine warriors, while fulfilling the basic production tasks charged with, with their own power set a new record in fulfilling ahead of schedule new construction projects and plans for building various facilities led by cold strip machines.

Thus all iron and steel works during 1967 not only generated new reforms in accordance with the instruction issued by the paternalistic leader in the production of zinc and tin plated sheets, but also laid the firm bases for the continuous expansion of the production.

Our steel warriors vigorously pursued the struggle to further fortify the material-equipment basis of the metal industry. At the same time, they vigorously rose up for the struggle to maximally increase production with already available economic assets and to economize them.

Steel warriors at all places concentrated their energies above all on improvements in the management of facilities and thus on improving their use rate.

Steel warriors further tightly organized their work, for instance, by systematically carrying out the preventive maintenance and inspection of blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and revolving furnaces to fully exert their capacity.

Steel warriors at all places with their utmost creative talents tightly organized the heat control of furnaces. At the same time by boldly accepting such new technological reforms as oxygen infusion, powered lime infusion, granular iron hurling, they forged a new record in the struggle to shorten steel-making and iron-making time.

Especially did the red steel warriors at Kangson, who always highly upheld the flame of reform and vigorously galloped at the forefront of the revolutionary upsurge, crush all forms of negativism and conservatism and further intensified the technological reform movement, thus generating an unprecedented revolutionary upswing in all sectors. They did this from their sincere wish to respond to the great trust of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, who visited them before he paid a visit to his hometown home at Mangyongdae after triumphantly returning to the fatherland from the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years and led them on, standing in the vanguard of building a new fatherland, who only one week after the armistice meticulously inspected the premises of the steel works then overgrown with weeds and illumined the path for them to follow in the future, and who even during that trying period in December 1956 personally visited the production sites at the steel works to enkindle in their hearts the strong flame of the great Ch'ollima march. They again highly supported his appeal in 1967.

In July 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, again visited the Kangson Steel Works and provided concrete guidance for increased steel production.

Furnace workers, following the road charted by the leader wasted no time in further kindling the flame of collective reform, thus setting a new record of reducing steel-making time by an average of two hours over 1966.

Red roll-mill workers who forged the miracle of rolling 120,000 tons of steel with a roll mill with the authorized capacity of only 60,000 tons again created the miracle of raising it again to the 500,000 ton level.

In 1967 furnace workers and technicians at all steel and iron works, including the enterprise where comrade Ho Yong-il worked intensified their mutual creative cooperation and succeeded in forging the renovation of repairing furnaces without extinguishing fire.

Thus steel warriors who sustained the "Hill 1211" through their united force attained admirable accomplishments in producing and ensuring new varieties of steel materials needed for economic construction and national defense construction and in improving their quality.

Great strides were recorded especially in developing the production of rolled steel thin sheets, cold strip products whose demand was rapidly increased, and in expanding the variety and specifications of such secondary processed products as steel pipes and steel cables.

Steel warriors at such places as the Hwanghae Steel Works, the Kangson Steel Works, and the steel work where Comrade Cho Tong-sop worked, in a manner appropriate to their status as masters, actively improved enterprise management, protected and cared for state and social property, and systematically reduced the per won unit consumption standard by accepting new standards. Thus they demonstrated the model of producing more with much less fuel, electric power, and other raw materials, materials, and labor force than before.

In this way steel warriors greatly contributed to the further acceleration of socialist construction and to strengthening the national defense potential.

Machine Industry

To implement the decisions of the historic Korean Workers' Party Delegation Conference and the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, in 1967 the machine industry sector supplemented and perfected existing machine plants and built on a large scale medium and small machine plants all over the country. Thus they further intensified specialization and cooperativization and concentrated their main efforts in the production with their own energies various machine facilities, including heavy machines and precision machines demanded in all sectors of the national economy.

In coping with the prevailing situation, in 1967 the party and the government allocated to this sector vast funds totalling 1.3 times more than the 1966 level for the rapid growth of the machine industry, the basis of the development of all sectors of the national economy, technological progress, and the strengthening of national defense potential.

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, who founded our machine industry after the liberation and provided endless guidance and solicitude personally attended the National Conference of Machine Workers held in January 1967 and concretely pointed out the direction of development of our machine industry and its methods in the present stage. While giving in-person guidance to the machine plant where comrade Kim Chong-song worked, Comrade Kim Il-song kindled the flame of struggle for a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction in the hearts of toilers not only at this plant but also at all machine plants, and in all sectors of the national economy.

Red machine warriors of the country who with boundless fidelity to the party and the leader vigorously marched at the forefront of the revolutionary upsurge have displayed mass heroism to complete three months ahead of schedule the vastly expanded 1967 plan before the 22nd anniversary of the party's founding.

During this period they manufactured with their own efforts various new high-capacity machine tools, a 1,000 horsepower diesel engine, a 3,500-ton class refrigerated transport ship, a high-pressure compounding silo, various comprehensive facilities needed for the construction of new large scale plants and complicated and precision machines, contributing greatly to the technological reorganization for the development of the national economy and to strengthening the national defense potential.

All results gained in the machine industry in 1967 again demonstrated the might of our machine industry founded and developed under the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

As machine warriors at all places exhibited the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and paid serious attention to the organizing the basis for material production, which used to be the weakest link in the machine industry. Thus they organized with their own efforts the

basis for material plants equipped with modern roll mill, metal drawing facilities, reinforced the casting and cast steel capacity, and further increased the proportion of forging die and forging press in the forging sector.

As a result, they were able to use material of necessary specifications, affording the production of material several months ahead of schedule while economizing a vast amount of steel materials and idle metals. Using machines they were now able to manufacture parts for heavy equipment such as gears, clutches, other complicated and precision parts, and high-pressure compounding silos.

In the processing automated lines sector flow lines were added to, new types of high-capacity single purpose machines were introduced on a large scale. Jigs of universal machine tools were markedly improved and the processing rate was raised.

Efforts at boosting the machine assembling capacity was also actively pursued to keep pace with the rapid growth of material production and processing capacity. In this sector new types of fabricated ships were built, and latest metering instruments and testing devices were manufactured and introduced. Consequently, the assembling and completing rates for machined and other was increased by severalfold.

The machine tool reproduction movement resumed as a mass movement in the machine industry sector made it possible to adequately implement the party demand for elevating our machine industry to a new higher stage. Machine warriors at all places, taking advantage of the experience of multiplying machine tools by 13,000 units in one year in 1959 alone, produced a large number of latest machine tools with far greater production capacity, far better precision, and a far higher automation level, as well as metering instruments.

Since their very first operation, newly built medium and small machine works demonstrated their great merit. As these medium and small machine plants built with rather modest capital were charged with the specialized production of accessories and parts which have small demands but whose processing is complicated, the load on major machine works was greatly reduced. This enabled large scale plants to concentrate on the production of more powerful heavy machines and precision machines while further intensifying specialization and cooperativization.

Moreover, the material-equipment basis of factories, enterprises, and tool workshops in other sectors of the national economy was reinforced and perfected and their technical supplying were markedly strengthened.

With the active support and aid of major machine plants and with the aid of factories and enterprises in all sectors of the national economy, machine repair bases for newly built local industrial plants and cooperative farms were also increased.

Thus during 1967 this sector produced with its own efforts numerous latest machine facilities such as the double-cylinder coal machine, combined excavator, automated food processing machine and their accessories, thus further accelerating the technological revolution of the country.

Because of these great achievements attained at existing major machine plants, medium and small machine plants, engineering workshops in all sectors of the national economy, and at all places where machine tools were installed, our machine industry in 1967 developed at an unprecedentedly high rate.

Such rapid development of the machine industry, which is the basis of the powerful self-sufficient national economy and is charged with the decisive role in the technical progress of all sectors of the national economy and in strengthening the national defense potential has once again clearly demonstrated that if the producing masses supporting the leader's wise guidance enhance their revolutionary zeal and develop technology, they can fully capable of developing the economy at a high rate, even if the economy has developed and the scale of production has been expanded.

Chemical Industry

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party posed as one of the paramount tasks in the Seven-Year Plan the sweeping development of the chemical industry.

Rapid development of the chemical industry not only accelerates the technological progress of the national economy, but also plays an important role in utilizing domestic natural resources and more effectively and with more diversity. It has immense significance in the growth of the national economy, since it affords the replacement

of resources lacking in our country with available resources, it supplies to production and construction various synthetic materials far superior to natural materials. It affords the solution of the demand for light industrial raw materials using chemical methods especially in view of the limited arable area of our country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, early formulated the grand idea of letting our people live in a country of advanced chemical industry in the near future, scientifically set up the direction and stages of the development of the chemical industry since immediately after the liberation to date, and directly organized and led efforts to implement them.

Even in the difficult circumstances during the Fatherland Liberation War, he intensified the study of vinalon to prepare better clothing material for our people in the postwar period. In the postwar period he personally laid the groundwork for the vinalon plant. He not only charted the direction and stages in the construction of various chemical plants -- led by the synthetic ammonia plant through the gasification of anthracite and the first urea plant, but also personally resolved one by one each time difficulties or knotty problems sprang up.

Through Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance and his deep solicitude, a to-quality vinalon plant, chemical fiber plants, and synthetic resin plants were built all over our country. Thus a firm raw material basis for light industry was built.

Thus our chemical industry completely remade its image from a lopsided industry which in the past used to produce chemical fertilizers and some inorganic chemical products into a fully developed large-scale chemical industry equipped with both organic synthetic industry, in particular a high-molecular chemical industry and an inorganic chemical industry, and into a reliable component of the self-sufficient national economy.

During 1967 as well our party worked hard in the development of the chemical industry to complete the construction and to ensure the operation of many large chemical plants such as the synthetic ammonia plant using the gasification of anthracite, the concentrated sulphuric acid plant, and the calcium cyanamide plant, and the first stage of the nitrogen fertilizer plant, thus creating a capacity of chemical fertilizer production amounting to several

hundred thousand tons. As our party newly built the basis for the production of mineral phosphate, it firmly opened up the prospects for making phosphorus fertilizer.

To better solve the problem of raw materials in light industry, we not only carried out on a grand scale the expansion of the vinalon plant, the vinyl chloride plant, and the chemical fiber plant and greatly increased their production capacity, but also built a tire plant and ensured its operation. We also actively prepared for building a crude oil processing plant.

In particular, to materialize the programmatic task proposed in comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, we expended much effort in the production of diversified chemical fertilizers befitting our soil and farm crops and to the decisive increase of production and supply of various types of insecticides and herbicides.

In the chemical fertilizer production sector, vast reserves and potentials to steadily raise the production of nitrogen fertilizer were sought. To begin with, existing nitrogen fertilizer production facilities were more effectively reorganized and reinforced with the latest science and technology to steadily raise their production capacities and to markedly improve their quality ratings.

Through the measures taken by the party and the government, technical steps were effected to expand the variety of fertilizers, increase the industrial production of trace element fertilizers, and further raise the effectiveness of chemical fertilizers applied.

This year production of agricultural chemicals led by herbicides and insecticides -- one of the important problems related to freeing peasants from arduous labor -- was greatly increased.

Of the agricultural chemicals research on the production of new chemicals and adhesive chemicals with strong insecticidal and herbicidal effect to cope with the rapid expansion of pomiculture was intensified with considerable results.

At the same time, to successfully implement the party policy for the rapid growth of the livestock industry, the ground was laid for the large-scale production of mixed feed.

Together with improving and strengthening mixed compound feed production, the production of protein enzyme, compounding of new chemicals, and research and production organization of various chemical eutrophics and trace additives were actively pursued.

In particular, to accelerate the chemicalization of all sectors of the national economy and to markedly improve the people's livelihood, the production of various chemical fibers led by staple fiber and vinalon was intensified, and efforts were continuously undertaken for the development of vinyl chloride, phenolic resin, urea resin, melamine resin, and other chemical fibers. The chemical industry concerned with such basic chemicals as acid and alkali was developed, and the production of various types of dyestuffs, paints, pigments, chemical reagents, aromatics, antiseptics, and detergents was increased.

Thus during 1967 the already established synthetic fiber and synthetic resin industry bases were markedly strengthened and developed, and their production greatly expanded.

In Particular, in accordance with the party's wise policy for the maximum use of the existing production basis of the chemical industry, all toilers in this sector built on a large scale medium and small chemical factories all over the country, noticeably improved its material-technological provisions, and thus produced new chemical goods, reagents, and medical drugs, greatly contributing to chemicalizing the country.

Thanks to these tremendous accomplishments attained in the chemical industry the proportion of chemicalization was much increased in all sectors of the national economy. Thus the grand idea of the party and the leader of emancipating all our toilers from arduous labor and giving them more civilized, affluent, and happier lives is being successfully materialized at a higher rate.

Construction Material Industry

The construction materials industry sector faces the important task of developing at a higher rate the production of construction materials to more adequately meet the demands of our capital construction.

In compliance with the decisions of the historic Party Delegation Conference on the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, in 1967 our country carried out on a large scale such capital construction as large hydroelectric and thermal power stations, modern large heavy industrial plants, new light industrial factories, capital construction in the transportation, fisheries, and agricultural sectors, public buildings and houses in urban and rural areas, educational, cultural, and welfare facilities, and also national defense construction.

Accordingly, the demand for construction materials rose rapidly, and full development of the construction materials industry was demanded.

In this respect Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation at the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party held in June-July 1967 marked an epochal beginning.

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic instruction for the further development of the construction materials industry, in 1967 the party and the government developed on a large scale the production of cement, metal construction materials, and chemical construction materials in the construction materials industry, and reorganized and reinforced the existing construction materials factories, combining them correctly with the building of new ones, thus further expanding and strengthening the centralized basis for the production of construction materials. Also, by developing the medium and small local construction materials industry as a mass movement and by vigorously implementing the chemicalization, mechanization, automation of building materials the party and the government vigorously pursued the party policy for rapidly increasing production, expanding its varieties, and decisively improving the quality of construction materials.

Furthermore, the party and the government promoted measures to increase the production capacity of the principal construction materials in the future; 1.4 times for cement, 1.3 times for bricks, 1.6 times respectively for auxiliary materials and plate glass, 2.6 times for wood shaving boards, 6.6 times for woodfiber boards, 7.8 times for various types of resin construction materials, 1.9 times for construction tiles, 2.4 for waterproof paper, 2.3 times for masonry materials.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the party and the government the construction materials industry sector epochally developed the production of metal construction materials, chemical construction materials, and wooden construction materials, together with such basic construction materials as cement, steel materials, wood materials, thus supplying more construction materials needed for economic construction and national defense construction, and vigorously waged the struggle to give precedence to the production of construction materials in vast capital construction.

Also in the construction material industry sector the struggle to build a new basis for the construction material industry to further increase production capacity through by improving the internal structure of the construction material industry.

Thanks to the investment of vast funds of capital construction in the construction material industry sector and to the devoted laboring effort of the toilers in this sector in 1967 many construction material factories and workshops were built and put into operation. Equipment and technical provisions for increased production were supplemented.

Consequently, the production of the main construction materials led by cement was markedly increased over the year before.

In particular, the struggle for increased production cement, paramount among construction materials, was vigorously waged.

Thus in the cement industry sector it was possible to maximally boost production capacity by renewing during the year already installed equipment and heavy accessories, by increasing the operational rate of cement firing furnaces, by guaranteeing the crushing capacity and the drying capacity in the cement production process, and by modernizing certain processes based on latest technology.

In particular, because the production of fireproof materials was specialized as a decisive step for improving their quality, the role of scientific research agencies was enhanced, and a unified command system was set up, it became possible to decrease the frequency of repairs of cement firing furnaces and to guarantee their long-term operation.

At the factory where Comrade So Tong-hun worked, with their own hands toilers manufactured a heavy press to guarantee the high pressure molding of fireproof bricks and their high temperature baking, and thus extended the number of days of operation by 2.5 times to drastically increase cement production.

At the same time, work to create new cement production capacity was actively pursued.

In compliance with the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference, preparations to increase the construction of heavy firing furnaces equipped modern facilities and to build a new lime slag cement plant were successfully carried out. The building of medium and small cement plants was carried out as a mass movement to more satisfactorily meet local demands for cement.

As the overall use rate of wooden materials was increased by such means as improving wood processing, and by building the economic basis for a large production of wood shave boards and woodfiber boards through the use of wood byproducts, it was possible to increase the production of various wood construction materials.

Work to develop the production of metal construction materials was also actively pursued.

As the production of steel plates for central heating and of radiators was rapidly developed, the production of steel doors, metal lighting fixtures, and other important metal construction materials greatly increased. The varieties of metal construction materials and construction equipment were successfully expanded. A basis was firmly laid to produce adequate metal construction equipment used for houses and civic buildings.

Thus new workshops were added to metal construction materials factories throughout the country led by the factory where Comrade Yi Yong-sik worked. Technical equipment was supplemented and produced. Chemicalization of construction materials was further accelerated.

The basis for the production of resin construction materials was firmly laid. Production of various resin construction materials using vinyl chloride and urea abundantly produced in our country was decisively increased. And material-equipment preparation to rapidly develop the production of paint, waterproof agents, cementing agents, filling materials were successfully implemented.

Thus in 1967 in our country the basis for the construction material industry capable of producing and meeting by itself the demands of various construction materials needed for economic construction and national defense construction was further solidly laid.

Light Industry

Just as with all sectors of the national economy, in 1967 in the light industry sector as well great accomplishments were attained by the exalted laboring struggle of the toilers and technicians of this sector who supported with their hearts the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, and the decisions of the historic Party Delegation Conference, crushed all forms of conservatism and negativism, and highly upheld the flame of the revolutionary upsurge.

The party and the government invested in 1967 funds that were 1.5 times the 1966 level for a constant development of light industry to reorganize and reinforce factories and enterprises in the light industry sector and also to successfully build new factories.

In 1967 a new woolen textile mill equipped with modern facilities began operating. Some textile mills were reinforced, and construction of large woolen textile mills in some areas got underway.

As the expansion plants significant in solving the problem of raw materials in the light industry was developed on a large scale, their production capacity was greatly increased. Thus various types of woolen textile and other better clothing material were produced.

A great stride was recorded also in the effort to produce more high-nutrition foodstuffs.

Since the cultural revolution of the country was rapidly pursued and in particular the general nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced beginning in April 1967, the party and state reorganized and reinforced many central factories and scores of local factories led by pulp factories and special paper factories.

As the policy of our party for the continuous concurrent development of large, medium, and small production of people's consumer goods was successfully carried out, a

great transformation also occurred in the development of local industry in 1967.

Through the struggle to implement Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation at the Ch'angsong joint conference of local party and economic workers held on 7-8 July 1967, the material basis of more than 2,000 local industrial factories was further strengthened with the support and aid of central industrial plants. And on this basis in 1967 local industrial factories were reorganized on a large scale, and central and local specialization as well as cooperativization were intensified in manufacturing.

As workers and technicians of local industrial plants vigorously waged the mass technological renovation movement while intensifying their creative cooperation, they introduced thousands of items of creative devices and rationalization ideas into production to further raise the mechanization and automation level of work, and renew many and varied technical and technical indexes.

Thus production of consumer goods increased rapidly, variety was expanded, and quality also was markedly improved.

Since in 1967 the party and the state took the step of revamping the guidance system of the light industry sector to cope with the changing new situation, new prospects for the rapid growth of light industry opened up.

In his report at the historic Party Delegation Conference Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us: "We must implement more thoroughly the party policy for further strengthening the self-sufficient basis of our national economy. We must reinforce and perfect the production sectors and enterprises, further improve the sector structure of the national economy, concurrently develop large, medium, and small enterprises continuously, rationally allocate national productivity, and especially speed development of local industry. We must raise technical sophistication in all sectors, tighten economies, courageously surmount with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance all difficulties encountered in the path of progress, and successfully solve economic and technological problems. Thus we must further fortify the national economy and turn it into a viable self-sufficient economy capable of adequately meeting the material demands of the state and the people."

Workers and technicians in the light industry sector who rose in support of the programmatic instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, by maximally exerting the superiority of the new guidance system and developing an exalted laboring struggle, further fortified the material-equipment basis of light industry capable of regularizing production in any unexpected situation, as well of playing the nuclear role in rapidly improving the ruined livelihood of people in the southern half after unification of the fatherland and rehabilitating and newly building the wrecked South Korean light industry.

All these brilliant accomplishments attained in 1967 by workers and technicians in the light industry sector are due to the wise and outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader who proposed the line for building the self-sufficient national economy and vigorously organized and mobilized all the people for its implementation, built many large light industrial plants all over the country, and constructed in only a few months more than 1,000 local industrial factories. And these accomplishments are the manifestation of the workers in this sector determined to live up to the great love and solicitude of the paternalistic leader who has been so anxious to provide better clothing, better livelihood, and more civilized lives to our people formerly in rags, starved, and poverty-stricken.

Textile Industry

In 1967 in the textile industry sector a vigorous struggle was waged to produce more textile yarns and cloth with the available labor force and facilities, and to improve their quality.

The sector concentrated its effort especially on the addition of resin treatment and yarn production capacity at existing textile mills and on the further reorganization and reinforcement of waterproof processing and mercerizing for them, while actively pursuing the construction of new woolen textile mills.

In 1967 efforts were steadily focused on the production of winter goods. Consequently advances were made in producing sturdier, longer lasting, beautiful, and diverse cloth appropriate to the taste of the people and in improving the qualitative structure of cloth material.

To adequately pursue the revolutionary task posed before the textile industry sector, enterprises in this sector gave firm precedence to the political task in all activities. While all workers, technicians, and office workers were guided to exert a high degree of party spirit, working class spirit, and popular spirit in implementing our party policies and the Comrade premier's instructions, they established the style of organizing work in specific terms, concentrating on the central link, and squarely solving one problem after another.

At the same time, they intensified the struggle to increase the use rate of the existing production area and facilities, to produce more using given conditions while maximally economizing materials, funds, and labor force.

Enterprises in the textile industry sector improved the role of their own engineering and motive power workshops, gave precedence to producing accessories, increased the cooperative production of raw material and semi-manufactured goods, and drastically increased over 1966 the use rate of such equipment as cotton looms, silk looms, extra-wide looms, and reeling machines.

Enterprises in the textile industry sector vigorously waged the struggle to make high grade fabrics led by fabrics for spring and winter made from our own raw materials, produced large quantities of gabardine, twisted yarn textile, and woolen textile, and markedly increased the proportion of high grade textiles.

Textile mills in the textile industry sector reinforced and perfected under the support of central industry textile mills with advanced technology and facilities, and specialized production, thus further increasing varieties of textiles and markedly improved their qualitative structure.

In 1967 the knit wear industry sector pushed ahead in improving the apparel fashions of the people appropriate to developing fashions, and made new advances especially in producing winter clothing and peasants' work clothes.

In the paper-manufacturing industry sector the pre-treatment processing and post-processing were further intensified, and linear production by paper machines was adequately guaranteed.

Thus the proportion of the production of special purpose paper and high grade paper was increased, and overall paper quality was further improved.

Food and Daily Necessities Industry

In 1967 the food industry sector concentrated its efforts in satisfying the people's demands for processed foods, improving their quality, and adding to their varieties, with considerable success.

The sector improved the quality of soybean mash and satisfied the demand for it. It regularized the production of candies and such soft drinks as beer and cider and improved the quality of processed fruits and meats.

In particular, food processing plants supported Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions given at the Ch'angsong joint conference of local party workers and economic workers, everywhere organized branch factories and branch work stations, and intensified supervision over them. By this means they produced various food products with locally available raw materials and sufficiently met local demands.

In the daily necessities industry sector in 1967 the production of such daily necessities and modern necessities such as metal goods, resin products, glass and porcelain goods, and wooden goods urgently needed for the people's livelihood was rapidly increased.

In this sector production of winter shoes was stepped up and the quality of all types of footwear was further improved.

Also, in the resin processing industry sector production of such vinyl chloride and resin daily necessities as rainwear, bags, and toys was intensified, and their varieties were rapidly increased to meet the public demand.

Local industrial factories for daily necessities under the support and aid of mother factories introduced cold strip equipment and presses, guaranteed the major part of necessary materials, and increased the proportion of production by press.

Thus in the sector daily necessity industry this year the volume of aluminum goods, resin goods, glass and porcelain goods, fountain pens, and sporting goods rose sharply.

Forestry

In 1967 in the forestry sector an unmatched upsurge was generated in the struggle to place forestry on a firm scientific-technological basis and to increase timber production.

To support highly the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference and to supply more timber to economic construction and national defense construction, in this sector, in 1967 the struggle was vigorously waged to fully materialize the concentration and specialization of production by the rotating felling method and to produce more logs with small capital.

"Upholding with their hearts the instruction given by Comrade Kim Il-song that "only if we produce more steel, cement, and wood in the future, can we carry out the grand construction we project in the future, and continue to pursue national defense construction to fortify the entire country," forestry enterprises gave precedence to technical and manufacturing preparations by the scientific forestry exploration corps, and actively accepted the timber transport method appropriate to high-speed felling and topography.

Under the combative slogan, "Let us Supply More Timber to Economic Construction and National Defense Construction," the flame of the struggle was strongly kindled to increase timber production with the available labor force and equipment, and new records and standards were set in forests all over the country.

Forestry warriors aflame in their hearts with the sincere desire of loyalty to party and leader internalized the comrade premier's instructions given the forestry sector, and diligently pursued their work with utmost revolutionary zeal to carry out their instructions to the end.

As all warriors finished up with the soaring high spirit two- and threefold work loads, many forestry enterprises led by the one where Comrade Kim Yu-gyong worked fulfilled the annual plan before the anniversary of the party's founding, and produced many more logs over the plan.

In particular the forestry station where Comrades Kang Song-gyu and Hwang Su-ch'ol worked produced 25,000 cubic meters more of logs each over 1966.

Thus in 1967 in the forestry sector timber felling, transportation, intermediate transportation, and deadline transportation plans were overfulfilled. Consequently, timber production in 1967 rose 109.4% over 1966.

In 1967 the material-equipment basis of the forestry sector was also firmly laid.

As socialist construction was further enhanced and the scale of the national economy was expanded, resulting in an unprecedented increase in lumber demand, the state made a large investment in firmly laying the material-equipment basis of the forestry industry.

The state supplied a large number of various machine facilities led by heavy tractors, trucks, machine saws needed for mechanizing forestry operations, built a repair base for each forest workshop to do its own repair, and expanded the capacity of the engineering motive power workshop.

To raise the use rate of rollers, forestry enterprises built storage locations for tractors and garages, established a complete preventive repair system and an inspection and repair system for proper maintenance of machinery.

As the role of the engineering motive power workshop was expanded to do major and medium repairs entirely by itself and also mobile repairs, the operating rate of tractors was 3% over the year before, trucks 3.5%, and the use rate of forestry machinery led by machine saws was 5.2% higher.

In the intensified technological renovation movement various advanced work methods such as the multivehicular lumber transport system and the tractor lumber transport method were broadly introduced. Lumber collection, loading, and unloading, and other types of work were actively mechanized. Cable inclines were built to reduce the hauling distance and to facilitate the transportation of logs from remote mountains.

To ship a large number of logs without spending excess capital the raft-type of log transport through rivers and streams was intensified.

Raft riders markedly increased the per-raft load, and adopted the one-man raft operation and the combined

raft method, affording the shipping of two or three times more logs than before per operation.

The overall use lumber rate in 1967 was also greatly increased.

Because they waged a vigorous struggle to saw lumber without producing excess sawdust, the lumber recovery rate was 104.9% over the preceding year.

Lumber workshops in the mountains produced large quantities of log byproducts such as lumber for furniture, lumber for small tubs, and shaved pulp. As byproducts of sawing and processing lumber processing enterprises produced in large quantities wooden shaveboard, wood fiberboard, and sawdust board.

The basis for the wood chemical industry for the production of wood chemical products such as alcohol, activated charcoal, and pine charcoal oil was firmly laid, and industrial forests to fully guarantee rotation felling were also organized on a large scale.

Thus in 1967 forestry was raised to a firmer scientific-technological basis. It was able to produce and supply more logs and processed wood materials for economic construction and national defense construction.

Fisheries Industry

In 1967 in the fisheries industry sector the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference and the comrade premier's instruction given at the consultative conference of workers of the fisheries industry in the east coast were highly upheld, the material-equipment basis of the fisheries industry was more firmly fortified. Thus deep-sea fishing was broadly developed, and the struggle to improve the marine product processing industry was vigorously waged.

In June 1967 Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader who roused the entire country to a revolutionary upsurge through his in-person guidance at Hamgyong Namdo and Hamhung City, personally sat down with workers in the fisheries industry to guide them in concrete methods and directions for the improvement and strengthening of deep sea fishing and the fish processing industry.

Workers of the fisheries industry fortified their burning determination to response with fidelity to the immense solicitude of the paternalistic leader who was so concerned with the improvement of the people's livelihood, and vigorously waged the struggle to brilliantly implement the leader's instruction.

Fishery workers unfolded active fishing battles to catch more fish in near as well as distant waters. Processing workers endeavored to improve the quality of processed goods by highly upholding the slogan: "Let Us Process Fish the Day They Are Caught."

Consequently, in 1967 the flames of the revolutionary upsurge were kindled more fiercely in the fisheries industry sector in the struggle to supply more fresh fish to those toilers who rose up for economic construction and national defense construction.

During 1967 the state made considerable investments in strengthening the material-technological basis of the fisheries industry.

Shipbuilding yards and ship repair factories were further reorganized and reinforced and their capacity was expanded, and more heavy vessels were built. Thus in the fisheries industry sector various types of modern vessels and fishing gear such as heavy processing motherships, medium trawlers, and two-vessel dragnets were newly supplied.

Therefore, the number of vessels was increased much more than in 1966.

The building of refrigeration plants designed to supply fresh fish throughout seasons to the people was actively carried out, and storage capacity was expanded. Processing treatment factories led by the Soho processing and treatment factory capable of processing 50,000 tons of fish were built at fisheries enterprises.

Vessel repair factories thoroughly established the 15-day vessel repair system to improve the operation rate of vessels, and carried out ship repair by the methods of concentration and specialization. Fisheries stations firmly organized engineering motive power workshops designed to be self-sufficient in medium and small vessel repairs.

Consequently, the number of days required for the repair of each vessel was shortened by three over 1966 in the case of large vessels, and the number of days of operation of each vessel was increased by 114%.

Fish detectors and communication command equipment needed for advanced fishing operations were reinforced. Training of personnel to operate heavy vessels and research in fisheries science were further intensified.

Thus in 1967 the material-technological basis of the fisheries industry was constantly strengthened and fishing operations became active. This resulted in a large fish catch, and the per capita industrial output was increased to 118.3% over 1966.

Great achievements were attained in deep-sea fishing in 1967.

The Deep Sea Fisheries Control Bureau was newly set up in 1967 for long-term development of deep-sea fishing. Deep-sea fisheries bases were firmly organized at the main fisheries enterprises at the east and west coasts.

Exploration teams specializing in deep seas actively developed deep-sea fishing grounds. Fishing vessels were stationed at fishing grounds, and fish catches were transported in rotation by motherships. Consequently, it was possible to catch more fish with the available labor force and equipment.

In the Eastern Sea the fleet composed of our red processing motherships actively engaged in fishing operations to catch large quantities of herring, flatfish, and pollack.

In the Western Sea fishery workers of our red fleet used drag nets to make big catches of hairtail, yellow corvina, flatfish, prawn.

For big catches of high-grade fish in deep seas, circular moored net fisheries and gill net fisheries were newly introduced, and herring fishing was carried out on a large scale. As a result, the herring catch was increased by ten times over 1966, and the proportion of high-grade fish was increased to more than 90%.

Thus in 1967 the deep-sea fish catch was increased to 118% over 1966.

Together with deep-sea fishing, fishing in near waters was also active.

Each fishery cooperative tightly organized labor administration, actively increased the percentage of personnel engaged in fishing operations, and concentrated its forces in fishing.

Fishermen carried various types of fishing gears on vessels, engaged in diversified fishing operations to suit fishing grounds and the habits of fish to be caught, and thus triumphantly made big catches in medium and small fishing operations.

In 1967 large results were gained also in the shallow sea cultivation work.

Cultivation stations on the Eastern and Western Seas increased the volume of seaweed, kelp, laver, and oyster, accelerated their natural multiplication, and tightly organized the management of cultivation farms.

Consequently, compared to 1966, the production of laver was increased to 116%, that of kelp to 102%. In 1967 the production of marine products in the shallow sea cultivation was increased to 117% over 1966.

The party's design to raise abundant fish in any kind of waters was supported and fish breeding in fresh-water was further intensified. Breeding stations and cooperative farms carried out on time in fresh water artificial hatching of carp and crucian, raised healthy young fish, and released them in large numbers to lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.

In 1967 a vigorous struggle was waged to improve marine product processing.

The construction of refrigeration plants was carried out on a grand scale in principal cities, workers' districts, and fisheries enterprises. Newly built refrigeration plants began their operation. Thus the production of frozen fish was increased by 107%, and the storage capacity was increased by twofold. The production of wooden cases needed for the production of pickled marine products was increased by 2.5 times.

In this way in 1967 in the fisheries sector the material-equipment basis was further fortified to modernize fisheries and to markedly raise fish production.

AGRICULTURE

At the national conference of agricultural workers held in February 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, again explicated the vital significance of developing the rural economy in accelerating economic construction and in strengthening the national defense potential.

And he gave clear directions and concrete tasks to generate a new upsurge in all fields of agricultural production by giving firm precedence to the ideological revolution in rural areas to revolutionize all peasants and to firmly organize socialist rural outposts, by intensifying productive technological guidance for agriculture, and by improving management and control of the cooperative economy.

Comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation is epochally significant in strongly pursuing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in rural areas and in rapidly developing the rural economy in compliance with the tasks proposed in "Theses on Our Socialist Rural Question."

To carry out Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, the party and the state further intensified their guidance over the rural economy, and spared no support and aid from the state.

Thanks to the devoted struggle of the cooperative peasants who rose up in support of Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance and to the powerful support and aid of the working class to rural areas, in 1967 new advances were registered in the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in our rural areas.

The most important factor in thoroughly implementing the theses and successfully implementing the vast revolutionary work posed before the rural economic sector is to

more firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system among workers and toilers of the agricultural sector and to revolutionize and transform them into the working class by strongly pursuing the ideological revolution.

In the theses Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: "We must continue to wage a vigorous ideological struggle in rural area, arm the peasants with the ideology of the working class, and gradually obliterate the differences in the ideological and consciousness level between the workers and the peasants."

With this instruction as the guiding policy in 1967, indoctrination in party policies and introduction in revolutionary traditions were further intensified among cooperative farm members and toilers in the agricultural sector. Thus as they were armed more firmly with Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought -- our party's unitary ideology, and as they deeply mastered our party's revolutionary traditions, just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, they highly exhibited the revolutionary ethos of being boundlessly loyal to the leader, thinking and acting anytime and anywhere in compliance with the leader's intention, and carrying through to the end tasks given by the leader through fire and water.

As communist indoctrination with emphasis on class indoctrination, especially socialist patriotic indoctrination, was intensified, our agricultural workers came to clearly recognize the superiority of the socialist system and cherish the boundless pride in living under the socialist system, showing high confidence in the revolution. Thus they further fortified their class consciousness and patriotic passion to safeguard the socialist system to the end and to wage an uncompromising struggle against all class enemies. The communist ethos -- calling for the liquidation of all vestiges of obsolete ideas, above all of selfish individualism, for greater respect for the interests of the country, the revolution, and the collective than for individual interests, and for the more faithful fulfillment of all responsibilities as workers charged with agricultural production under socialism and their duties to the state -- was highly exhibited.

The ideological revolution as well as the cultural revolution were vigorously pursued, and the general intelligence level of the peasants and their technological and cultural level climbed sharply. As a large number of technicians were dispatched to rural areas, the number of

engineers and assistant engineers working in rural areas passed far above the 100,000 level. In rural areas too, as in urban areas, the general nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced. Thus the younger generation was all educated as a fully developed reliable reserve corps of socialist and communist construction. Moreover, a large number of modern houses and cultural and welfare facilities were built, and differences between urban areas and rural areas in all realms of cultural life were further lessened.

Because agricultural tax in kind was completely abrogated thanks to the solicitude of the party and the leader, each family belonging to cooperative farms allocated each year is 350 kilograms more of food grains. Productive construction was massively carried out with state funds, and modern houses were built in large numbers.

The complete abrogation of the agricultural tax in kind in our country was a historic event which enabled our peasants who suffered for thousands of years feudalistic exploitation and various tax burdens to enjoy the happiness of living in tax-free rural areas for the first time in the world.

The rural technological revolution with its basic elements in irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization was rapidly pursued.

In 1967 great forces were concentrated on the consolidation, expansion, and extension of the gains made in irrigation, a significant factor in the rural technological revolution.

The state invested 20 million won of state funds in the project just to drain stagnant water, and for this project it produced and supplied vast quantities of material and equipment.

Thus in the first half of the year alone our rural areas created a drainage capacity equivalent to a fourth the total drainage capacity built at 190 projects during 13 years in the postwar period. It was possible to carry out this vast project within one year because of the powerful heavy industry basis with its nucleus in the machinebuilding industry built with the arduous effort of our people under the party leadership.

As the state produced and supplied more tractors and farm combines, the number of units of modern machinery

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serving the rural economy rose rapidly. As the tractor management system initiated for the first time in 1966 was more effectively introduced, and the use rate of tractors increased markedly, there were new advances in the mechanization of the rural economy.

The volume of chemical fertilizers applied in 1967 rose to 133.7% over 1966, and the quantity of various types of farm chemicals also greatly increased. Thus a giant stride was made in the chemicalization of the rural areas.

The new agricultural guidance system more widely exhibited its power in rural areas, and cooperative farm management was further improved to suit realistic conditions.

In particular, the full introduction of the subteam management system initiated by Comrade Kim Il-song initiated an epochal turning point in the growth of the rural economy.

Based on a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the mutual relationship between the scale of cooperative farms after socialist cooperativization on the one hand, and the management and control level of management workers of cooperative farms and the ideological and consciousness level of the peasant on the other, Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the introduction of the subteam management system, a creative production and labor organization which permanently allocates to the subteam a certain area of demarcated land, labor force, draft animal, and other tools of production, determines the per chongbo yield norm of the subteam involved in accordance with the state plan, and evaluates the number of work days of subteam members by norm fulfillment.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows on the quintessence of the subteam management system: "The subteam management system introduced for the first time in our country by the original proposal of our party is an excellent form of production organization which makes the peasants actively participate in the management and control of the collective economy. It is the most rational cell of collective life which allows peasants with high self-awareness as masters of the joint economy exhibit collectivist spirit and fosters communist ideology among them."

This subteam management system proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song affords the more effective implementation of the party's mass line, since it allows farm members to actively exhibit democracy in the control and management of cooperative farms, and lets them more actively participate in enterprise control and management.

The subteam management system is not simply a labor reward and material incentive form, but the most excellent production organization form which gradually indoctrinates the peasants who were owners yesterday with high self-awareness that they are the masters of the large collective economy with the collectivist spirit. It was a wise move to resolve contradictions encountered always in socialist agricultural construction after the socialist transformation of the rural economy and to powerfully elevate agricultural productivity.

In the struggle to implement "Theses on Our Socialist Rural Question," the Ch'ollima work team movement was further expanded and intensified, and the ranks of the Ch'ollima riders were rapidly expanded.

In 1967 members of the Ch'onguan cooperative farm won for the first time the honor of the Ch'ollima farm, and many work teams became Ch'ollima work teams and double-Ch'ollima work teams. Thus in our rural areas 542,000 Ch'ollima riders encompassed by a Ch'ollima cooperative farm, two Ch'ollima factories, 52 double Ch'ollima work teams, and 7,200 Ch'ollima work teams are always at the vanguard in the implementation of party policies.

Agricultural Production

As the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions are accelerated in rural areas and agricultural production was elevated to a scientific-technological basis, really epochal results were attained in agricultural production in 1967.

In 1967 the total food grain yield was increased to 116% over 1966 in spite of severe damage due to major floods in some parts in P'yongan Namdo, P'yongan Pukto, and other areas.

The two sets of ten major tasks of agricultural production and the control and management of cooperative farms Comrade Kim Il-song proposed at the national conference of agricultural workers, and his instruction during his in-person guidance in November 1966 in Hwanghae Namdo on scientific and technological farming were important factors of the 1967 results attained in farm production.

In rural areas they further reorganized and reinforced various elements of farm production in compliance with the leader's instruction for elevating farm production

by one stage, introduced advanced technology into all sectors, and took an epochal step to scientifically and technologically utilize the means of production.

First of all, a complete survey of the means of production in the agricultural sector was broadly carried out on a nationwide scale.

Based on the scientific data gathered through this survey, agricultural guidance agencies at all levels formulated plans for agricultural development by sectors, and waged an energetic struggle to carry through plans.

In particular, workers of county cooperative farm management committees thoroughly surmounted all vestiges of the obsolete administrative style of work, deeply penetrated real situations in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsal-li spirit and the Ch'ongsal-li method, organized work relating to technicians, and intensified enterprise guidance.

Thus they attained a new turning point in more effectively use various elements of farm production and in carrying out farming scientifically and technologically.

The waste of water was prevented and more water was secured by reorganizing and reinforcing the existing irrigation facilities based on data from a survey of the irrigation facilities and rivers. And a scientific and technological system of supplying water to suit soil conditions and the growth periods of crops was established with more effectiveness.

Projects to drain stagnant water to prevent the inundation of rice fields even in heavy rains and river works were developed as a movement of all the masses. Tens of thousand of chongbo of wet and dry fields were better protected.

Transformation occurred in land management, the basic means of production. In rural areas the form and physicochemical composition of soil were investigated, and suitable scientific measures were aggressively taken. Cooperative farms compiled "a land history" for each plot of land. They differentiated soil acidity, land subject to frost damages, tideland, extensive wet land, and sandy land, and broadly carried out land improvement by the effective use of slaked lime, slag, filling soil, and trace element fertilizers.

At the same time, rearrangement work such as the standardization of land plots, the formulation of drainage measures, and the building of terraced fields was broadly unfolded. With the establishment of state land construction enterprises throughout the county this project was pursued more aggressively.

The fertilization system for agricultural crops became more scientific. The three supplementing types of fertilizers, nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium, with such trace element fertilizers such as manganese, copper, molybdenum, and zinc was intensified. Breeding of excellent seeds and seed improvement and their supply system were firmly established.

During 1967 many rural areas introduced more early-maturing and high-yield seeds which had been tested in many stages for several years.

In rural areas more farming machinery led by tractors was given better maintenance and repair. Their use rate was raised. Efficient medium and small farm machines were produced in larger numbers and introduced to drastically increase the scope and kind of mechanized work.

The most important task before the rural economy in accelerating economic construction and national defense construction, and in actively meeting the great revolutionary event of unifying the fatherland is higher food grain production.

With the utmost revolutionary zeal of the cooperative farm members for implementing the instruction of the esteemed and beloved leader who stated that planting, tilling, and harvesting of crops suitably for soil and climatic conditions of each locality were qualitatively carried out on time in the scientific and technological manner.

Thus a reform took place in completing the important farming work, rice transplanting, in less than a month, from 15 May to 5 June.

As a result, a miracle was wrought to produce 16 percent more food grains from the same area of land in 1967.

Of this increase, in Hwanghae Namdo, one of the important breadbasket areas in the northern half food grain production in 1967 was 129% over 1966. Production

of food grains in Yonan-gun in 1967 was raised to an astounding 100,000 tons compared to 65,400 tons in 1966. At Hakch'on cooperative farm in T'aet'an-gun production in 1967 was 186 percent over 1966. Production in Chungsan-gun, P'yongan Namdo in 1967 was increased to 45,400 tons compared to 32,200 tons in 1961, or a 140 percent increase. Production at P'ungjon cooperative farm in this county in 1967 was increased to an astounding 9,058 tons compared to 434 tons in 1965.

In Kangwon-do, which may be considered an intermediate region in our country, food grain production in 1967 was 133.6 percent over 1966. Even in Hamgyong Pukto, in the northern mountainous region, food grain production in 1967 was 142 percent over 1966, and production of tobacco leaves was 117.8 percent over the 1966 level.

At the comprehensive farm where comrade Yi Chun-hui worked the per chongbo yield of potatoes in 1967 was increased to 11,530 tons from 7 tons in 1966.

As in rural areas the technological revolution, the cultural revolution, and the ideological revolution were successfully implemented, and farming was done scientifically. The agricultural production plan, including food grains, was superbly fulfilled in 1967 as well. The Yonan-gun cooperative farm management committee was awarded the order of kunui first class. P'ungjong cooperative farm, Chungsan-gun, P'yongan Namdo, and Yongnim cooperative farm, Mundok-kun, P'yongan Namdo were awarded the order of kyegwan kunui. Ihyon cooperative farm, Sa-dong district, P'yongyang City, Kwangch'on cooperative farm, Sukch'on-gun, P'yongan Namdo, and the farm where comrade Hyon U-jin worked were awarded the title of kunui first class. Ch'il-gok cooperative farm, Mangyongdae district, P'yongyand, Sinpung cooperative farm, Sukch'on-gun, P'yongan Namdo, Kumya cooperative farm, Ch'angsong-gun, P'yongan Pukto, Ch'ong-dan cooperative farm, Ch'ongdan-gun, Hwanghae Namdo, and P'ungsan cooperative farm, Hoeryong-gun, Hamgyong Pukto were awarded the title of kunui second class, respectively. Nine farms led by the Wollyong cooperative farm, Anak-kun, Hwanghae Namdo were given the honor of sonbong first class, 22 farms led by Ch'onggye cooperative farm, Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae Pukto were given the honor of sonbong second class. Sixty-seven cooperative farms led by P'ungch'on cooperative farm, Hoeyang-gun, Kangwon-do, and other state enterprises were given the honor of the title of the red flag, respectively.

Pomiculture

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party, great accomplishments have been wrought in recent years in developing our pomiculture.

Especially since the expanded conference of the standing committee of the Party Central Committee held at Pukch'ong, an epochal transformation was achieved in the development of pomiculture. The total area of orchards has been increased 5.5 times over that of the preliberation period.

This serves as a gigantic asset for the economic development of the country and the further improvement of the people's livelihood.

The 16th Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party held in 1967 summarized the accomplishments attained in the struggle to the decisions of the expanded Central Committee conference at Pukch'ong. This plenum proposed a concrete policy for further developing pomiculture.

The cabinet of the republic adopted as decision No 68, "On Correct Execution of the Decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party," sought concrete measures to implement the decisions of the 16th plenum of the Fourth Congress, and strongly organized and mobilized all toilers to their realization.

During 1967 the pomiculture sector, in compliance with the party policy, concentrated its main force on the technical control of the existing orchards and building orchards, and continuously waged a struggle to build more orchards in likely areas.

Agricultural guidance agencies at all levels, based on scientific technical data, established the current and prospective plan for technical guidance, and intensified technical guidance over state-operated and cooperative farm orchards and orchards at various agencies and enterprises. It was especially emphasized to correctly raise fruit trees to suit our climatic and geographic conditions, to establish a scientific fertilization system to suit the characteristics of fruit trees, to thoroughly eradicate certain diseases and insect pests, to protect land, and to properly organize orchards.

At various places pomiculture was carried out with a long term view so as to supply the people more and better fruit. In so doing, based on the economic demands of the country and the demands of the people, emphasis were laid on the production of apples, high-yield fruit. Early-maturing fruits and late-maturing apples were rationally combined. And the kinds of fruit trees and their varieties were allocated to greatly increase the proportion of such early-maturing fruit trees that are economical in labor and chemicals as cherry, apricot, plum, peach, persimmon, and jujube, and the proportion of high-grade fruit.

Various and aggressive measures were taken to improve fruit storage and processing to keep pace with the development of orchards.

The cabinet of the republic saw to it that primary processing of fruit was feasible at fruit production and supply centers of fruit so as to regularly satisfy the seasonal demands of the people for fruit, to prevent the rotting and deterioration of fruit, and to further develop the food processing industry. Moreover, it undertook measures to build fruit processing bases according to yearly plans at such fruit production centers as Songhwa, Unyul, Sinch'on, Sariwon, Hwangju, Sukch'on, Kosan, and Pukch'ong.

To successfully guarantee this task, the pomiculture sector established model farms at the Sambong cooperative farm, P'yongwon-gun, P'yongan Namdo, among cooperative farms, and at the Songhwa fruit farm among state-operated farms, and organized the task of generalizing experiences gained at these farms.

In accordance with party policy, various measures were also taken to set up specialized fruit machinery factories and to improve and intensify scientific research and the training of technicians so as to modernize pomiculture and to raise it to a high scientific-technological basis.

In pursuance of this the Pukch'ong Higher Horticulture School was upgraded to be a pomiculture college. A pomiculture section was added and expanded at all higher agricultural colleges, and the correspondence school network in the pomiculture sector designed for a work-study program was further strengthened.

Sericulture

In 1967 in the sericulture sector, in pursuance of Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction issued during his in-person guidance in Hwanghae Namdo, a full field survey of mulberry fields, and silkworm farms was undertaken. Then, on this basis, yearly plans for the development of sericulture were formulated. Thus the task of long-term expansion of mulberry fields, and of increasing the production of silk cocoons by developing silkworm raising organization and techniques.

In various rural areas March, June, and December were selected as combat months for mulberry field fertilization control. The irrigation system was introduced to existing mulberry fields. Pruning, fertilization, and chemical application were thoroughly carried out to markedly increase the unit area yield of mulberry leaves.

The task of long-term institution of Chinese oak feeding silkworm forests and of increasing the use rate of fodder bases was also intensified.

To establish an orderly silkworm egg supply system a system of accurately computing the varieties and quantities of silkworm eggs demanded by silkworm farms at egg breeding stations, and of accurately computing those demanded by city and county cooperative farm management committees at silkworm farms, and of producing and supply them was established.

Scientific research to develop sericulture was also actively pursued.

Especially during this year research to produce a new variety of silkworm with long threads, abundant threads, and easily loosened threads was broadly carried out with good results. This was true also of the test production of castor feeding silkworms, willow blossom feeding silkworms, and birch feeding silkworms.

Livestock Industry

In 1967 the livestock industry sector highly upheld the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference and the instruction issued by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, at the national conference of agricultural workers, and actively waged the struggle to produce and

supply more meat, milk, and eggs to toilers through a great upsurge in livestock production. To firmly lay the material-technological basis of the livestock industry, in 1967 the state allocated vast investments to this sector to produce and supply equipment needed for the modernization and automation of the livestock industry, and various types of machines such as fodder crushers, and fodder compounding machines.

To further strengthen guidance over the livestock industry the state took the step of creating the state-operated General Livestock Bureau of the Cabinet as a production guidance agency.

In compliance with the party policy for placing basic emphasis on the state-operated livestock industry and the joint livestock industry of cooperative farms, and for combining them with the individual livestock industry, the state-operated livestock industry sector placed on a firmer scientific-technological basis the specializing and intensifying of the livestock industry by domestic animals suitably for natural and economic conditions, correctly combined collective raising and diffused raising, actively introduced advanced control methods, improved breeding stocks with high-yield excellent animals, and more thoroughly established the breeding stock system by domestic animals.

To solve the problem of animal feed, a more reliable animal feed basis was created by planting several hundred chongbo more of perennial feed crops and by markedly increasing the planted area of animal feed such as girasoles.

Consequently, in 1967 enterprises under the supervision of the Livestock General Bureau overfulfilled the gross industrial production by 114.3%, the meat production plan by 118%, and the sheep wool production plan by 103%, respectively.

In 1967 at cooperative farms the joint livestock industry was combined with individual livestock industry, and the struggle to produce more than one ton of meat at each work team and more than 100 kilograms at each family was intensified. As feed bases were massively built by finding idle land and by distributing young pigs to all farming families through the enhanced role of the breeding stock work team, it became possible for each family to raise a large number of domestic animals.

Especially in 1967 great accomplishments were attained in the poultry industry sector.

In compliance with party policy for rapidly developing the poultry industry, as in 1967 modern and large scale poultry plants built at major cities led by P'yongyang and Songnim and other workers' districts, and chicken egg farms began operations, it became possible to supply more chicken and eggs.

Boundlessly encouraged by the immense solicitude of the paternalistic leader for improving the livelihood of the people, workers in the poultry industry sector, in order to brilliantly carry out his instruction, replaced breeding chickens with chickens of excellent variety, and raised the level of modernization and mechanization to more firmly organize the bases for the poultry industry. The struggle to increase the fattening of chickens and to increase the per head egg production by introducing advanced raising and management methods was also further intensified.

Chicken feeding and watering, and egg collection, and manure cleaning were automated and semi-automated. It is now possible to freely adjust temperature and humidity to suit the physiology of chickens. Therefore, more chickens can be raised with less labor.

As advanced control methods such as the box-type control and the electric shade were broadly introduced, the number of chickens managed by a control worker reached as many as 10,000.

Consequently, the weight of a chicken 63 days after hatching was increased by 1.2 times, and the egg laying rate of each chicken was increased by 10%.

Sanitary epidemic prevention work and organizing of feed bases were also actively pursued. Thus feed processing factories capable of compounding feeds suitable to the characteristics of chickens by relying on the raw material resources in our country were built throughout the country.

Since compound feeds were produced and supplied by chicken groups, the chicken feed rate was increased, and the feed unit needed to produce 1 kilogram of chicken meat was reduced by one half over 1966.

Thus in 1967 in the poultry industry sector the annual plan for egg and meat production was far overfulfilled by indexes. As a result, compared to 1963 prior to

the beginning of specialization of livestock products, production of chicken eggs was increased by 5.8 times, and chicken meat by 6.7 times, respectively.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION

In 1967 the party and the government granted immense significance to developing communication and transport center around rail transport, and paid serious attention to this sector. In compliance with the basic direction proposed by the historic Party Delegation Conference, the party and the government adopted all measures necessary for the continuous strengthening of the material-technological basis of the communication and transport sector and for the maximal increase of the use rate of existing transportation facilities.

In 1967 the party and the government merged the Land Transport General Bureau with the Marine Transport General Bureau into the Ministry of Land Transport and Marine transport and sought several measures to more tightly organize the ranks of workers of the communication and transport sector and to more adequately meet the growing demand of transport.

Workers of the communication and transport sector, boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, firmly armed themselves with Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought permeated with the principle of self-determination, self-sufficiency, and self-defense, and further kindled the flame of the collective reform movement for a new upsurge of communication and transportation work.

Thus in 1967 commensurate to the realistic demand that a great upsurge occurring at all fronts of socialist construction in the communication and transport work be actively guaranteed, more freight was shipped on time for economic construction and national defense construction.

Rail Transport: In 1967, similarly as in other sectors of the national economy, in the rail transport sector as well great accomplishments were attained in implementing the revolutionary task posed it a midst the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, and his utmost love and care.

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, not only charted clear-cut directions and policies in each

period of the economic development so as to make railway transport advance at the forefront for the purpose of successfully pursuing socialist economic construction and constantly increasing its growth rate, but also provided personal guidance in the field to many railway station units, gave meticulous lessons down to even minor details, personally cleared knotty links one by one, and endlessly encouraged workers.

To allow rail transport to catch up with the production upsurge of all sectors of the national economy which was stirred for the implementation of the leader's exhortation to generate a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, the leader saw to it that the support and aid of the whole state to the railway transport sector would be strengthened. And he furnished concrete guidance for the vigorous implementation of electrification of railways, the basic direction in the development of our rail transport and the decisive link in improving handling capacity and transport capacity.

Workers in the rail transport sector who always struggled by sacrificing their lives through fire and water when the party and the leader called upon them in 1967 highly endorsed the exhortation of Comrade Kim Il-sung, esteemed and beloved leader and wholeheartedly rose up for its implementation. As a result, they further strengthened the material-technological basis of rail transport, reduced by far the number of days for turnover, and achieved new reforms in freight transport.

In 1967 the electrification of the railway line between Kowon and Hamhung was completed, and track lines in station yards were increased to catch up with the rise in freight load.

Thus a considerable portion of railway freight shipping is carried out by electrified railway.

As in 1967 the bases of rolling stock production and repair was further equipped with modern facilities to strengthen the material-technological provisions of railway transport led by the production of electric locomotives. Production of such rail transport facilities as electric engines and 60-ton class freight cars and their repair capacity were markedly increased, and their technical provisions were further strengthened.

Because the technical provisions of transportation means were improved and strengthened, the tractive power of engines was greatly increased.

As the struggle to increase the strength of rail tracks by firmly building tracks and reinforcing structures was strengthened, safety and speed of train movement were markedly improved.

In 1967 the mechanized level of loading and unloading work at relay stations, immensely significant in increasing the use rate of existing transport facilities, was especially raised, the number of days for freight turnover was considerably reduced compared to 1966.

Because the train operation command system was further fortified and the installation of special lines at main factories and enterprises was further improved, in 1967 the waiting time for freight cars was cut considerably, and the volume of shipment of such important goods as coal, ores, metals, building materials, and grains was rapidly increased.

As the technical provisions of railway transport were improved and the passing capacity of trains was increased, the volume of railway freight shipment in 1967 rose sharply over 1966.

Service and convenience in rail transport designed to promote passenger comfort were further improved in 1967.

Truck Transport: In the truck transport sector measures were adopted to increase transport capacity and to further consolidate its material-technological basis. As a result, rapid development in this sector was registered during the year.

As the party and the government produced and supplied more trucks and passenger cars, the number of trucks operating in this sector climbed sharply compared to the year before.

The truck repair bases were firmly organized and the inspection and maintenance system was further fortified. Thus the technical provisions of transportation means were further improved and their operational rate was considerably improved. Moreover, with the progress made in extending and paving roads as well as the repair and reinforcement of existing roads, truck routes were more firmly prepared and were markedly increased.

Workers in the truck transport sector, again using this year the favorable conditions provided by the party and the government, waged a tense struggle to meet the daily growing demand of the national economy for transportation.

Transport warriors at truck stations under the supervision of the ministry established the operational command system, rationally organized transportation organization, and broadly accepted various advanced driving methods. Moreover, by tightly organizing the nation's housekeeping, they transported larger volumes of freight compared to the preceding year, and economized a vast amount of gasoline.

New lines connecting remote and mountainous areas were further expanded for the convenience of passengers, and service and convenience were also markedly improved.

Marine Transport: In 1967, keeping pace with railway transport and truck transport, the marine transport sector strengthened existing transport facilities and technical provisions and persistently waged the struggle to increase their use rate, with the result that greater accomplishments were registered in freight and passenger transport.

Endlessly encouraged by the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-sung, esteemed and beloved leader, and his meticulous concern, all toilers in the marine transport sector maximally organized and mobilized with their utmost force and energy all ships available to transport as much freight as possible. They improved technical control of existing facilities, improved maintenance and reinforcement of engineering motive power workshops and their capacity, and effectively utilized the repair bases of shipyards, thus considerably reducing the number of days needed for ship repair. They developed as a mass movement the struggle to compile scientific operation schedules suitable for the East and West coasts, to thoroughly establish a radio communication system for ship operations, and to reduce the number of days of ship rotation.

At the same time, they tightly organized river and coastal transport to expand and strengthen connective transport with rail and truck transport, thus concentrating their power on the shipment of necessary and important goods in implementing the 1967 national economic plan and increased the areas for passenger transportation to actively contribute to public transportation.

Especially in accordance with the unified control and management system of the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport newly inaugurated in 1967, the work system in this sector was further firmly established. And owing to the new construction of port facilities, their expansion, the elevation of the mechanized level of ship loading and unloading work, and many latest and various types of vessels provided by our machine industry, the material-technological basis of marine and water transport was markedly strengthened.

Consequently, in this sector passenger and freight transportation is being gradually increased. It is making a grand contribution to transportation work in accelerating economic construction and national defense construction.

All transport warriors of the transport sector are devotedly waging a struggle to internalize the revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, and its embodiment, our party lines and policies, to think and act always and anywhere in compliance with the leader's ideology and will, to defend and protect with their lives the leader, and to fulfill the revolutionary duty they are charged with by becoming the personal guards and death bands boundlessly loyal to the leader.

COMMUNICATIONS

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, always showed meticulous concern about the development of communication work, which plays the central nerve role in the national economy and which is a powerful means in the implementation of the cultural revolution. He clearly indicated in each period directions and methods for communication work to follow.

At the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us; "The communication sector must perfect the telephone network between the county and the village, strengthen the automatic dialing system in all cities, further expand the wired broadcast network to furnish broadcasting facilities to all rural villages. At the same time, it must strengthen broadcasting work by greatly increasing the output of radio broadcasts, and to begin television broadcast as well."

Besides these, he issued frequent instructions for general phases of communication work covering the guaranteeing of industrial communication, improvement of

broadcasting and postal communication, improvement of international communication and greater production of communication equipment and materials, establishment of and order in communication line construction the introduction of female labor, the protection and care of communication facilities by all the people, and the centralization of communication work.

In compliance with this programmatic instruction proposed by the leader, the party and the government reorganized communication work to suit the demands of the prevailing situation, enhanced the self-consciousness and creativity of workers to carry out better maintenance and repair of existing broadcast and communication equipment and facilities, and maximally increased their use rate. By mobilizing all internal reserves and potentials, the party and the government expanded communication capacity, further improved the quality of communication and the production of communication facilities, continuously concentrated energies in preparations for potential war, thus adequately meeting the growing demand of the national economy and the people for communication.

Thus in compliance with the party policy, in 1967 the communication sector successfully improved the electrical indexes and machine durability of existing communication facilities and installations through their proper maintenance and reinforcement and improved communication quality. It adequately provided with its own efforts communication facilities necessary to meet with preparedness the great revolutionary event.

As the reorganization of existing communication facilities and installations was carried out by the method of annihilation, their capacity and use rate were far increased. Production reserves to guarantee a greater volume of communication was explored and sought, and the technical standards and machine durability of communication facilities and installations were improved. Thus the speed and accuracy of communication were further firmly guaranteed.

In the wired communication sector a sturdy command communication system to fully effect command by various types of communication methods from the center to the village in any situation, and a communication system capable of accurately guaranteeing with mobility communication without interruption under any external impact, including natural disasters, were established.

As communication organization to guarantee a larger volume of communication by rationally utilizing existing communication facilities was improved, their use rate was markedly increased, and the quality of telephone and telegraph was extraordinarily improved.

In the wired communication sector tremendous results were attained in increasing the use rate of existing communication facilities, and in the search for internal reserves to perfect the wired broadcasting system at the village unit by further expanding the rural wired broadcasting network.

In the radio communication sector, existing radio communication facilities were better organized to suit realistic demands, and the ranks of radio communication workers and their regular training were intensified. Thus an orderly radio communication system capable of guaranteeing radio communications in any situation was established.

In the radio broadcast sector, in compliance with the party line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction and the basic direction in the economic development, the planned preventive maintenance and repair system for existing broadcasting facilities was extended, and technical control of broadcasting facilities was improved. And by further increasing the radiowave radiation capacity of aerials, broadcasting output was increased.

Because radio broadcasting facilities were rearranged and reinforced, and their control and management was improved to further improve broadcasting quality, our broadcasts reached farther. And it became possible to guarantee broadcasting without interruption in any situation.

In the postal communication sector, processing time by units was measured in general operations such as postal transmission and collection. Irrational work processes and work organization were completely revamped. Thus delivery time of mail and publications was cut, and service and convenience of postal communication were further improved.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

In compliance with the basic trend in our economic development proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and

beloved leader, in the capital construction sector, as in all other sectors of the national economy, the main energies were concentrated on the maximum use of existing economic assets. New capital construction to expand and strengthen the economic basis was massively carried out.

To provide more substantial guidance to the industrial construction of the main sectors, during 1967 the party and government inaugurated the Ministry of Construction and rationally reorganized the guidance system of construction to further exert the creativity and responsibility of the local level. Moreover, the party and government adopted measures to more tightly organize the ranks of construction workers and to successfully guarantee vast construction projects.

Red construction workers and toilers boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader armed themselves firmly with the party's unitary ideology and generated a new revolutionary upsurge to build more, more rapidly, and better, with available labor force, facilities, materials, and small fund, superbly completing construction projects they were charged with.

In 1967 the capital construction sector concentrated its basic investments and construction capability on production construction needed for scaling the main peaks of the Seven-Year Plan, such as the construction of power generation stations, development of new coal mines and mines, and reorganization and expansion of existing coal mines and mines, construction of chemical plants, and reorganization and expansion of metal factories. At the same time, the sector stressed construction for the reinforcement and perfection of existing production installations and built new production installations in correctly coordinated with the former.

In compliance with the party policy for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, investments in capital construction in 1967 climbed by 123 percent over 1966.

Investment in capital construction was concentrated on the productive construction of the basic industrial sectors of the national economy such as motive power industry and extractive industry, and large funds were allocated to building cultural and welfare facilities and housing construction to improve the people's livelihood.

In 1967 the capital construction sector highly upheld the decisions of the historic Party Delegation Conference, the ten-point major political program proposed by the esteemed and beloved leader, and the party's construction policy, accurately defined the direction of investments and priority of construction projects, and concentrated manpower in construction. Thus it increased the effectiveness of investment, successfully carried out construction projects, and guaranteed the operation of many sites.

Since large funds equivalent to 57.8 percent of investments for industrial construction were invested in the motive power industry and the extractive industry, primary processes of industry, vast construction projects were rapidly completed.

Construction of large hydroelectric and thermal power stations was vigorously pursued, with the result that some large-capacity power stations began operations. Construction of large, medium, and small stations already underway, and transmission and distribution work were massively carried out, and existing power stations were further reorganized and reinforced.

In 1967 mining industry and construction warriors, highly upholding the esteemed and beloved leader's exhortation for the rapid development of extractive industries, generated reforms in its implementation to reorganize and expand mines and to develop bases for new nonferrous metal mines and a large number of ore dressing plants, led by large comprehensive plants.

In the coal industry sector basic excavation and the permanent construction of pit passages were massively carried out, and new coal mines were developed. By introducing advanced mining equipment the technical reform movement was vigorously pursued.

As a result, reliable fuel bases and motive power bases capable of more satisfactorily meeting the rapidly growing demands for raw materials, fuel, and motive power caused by the rapidly developing national economy were firmly laid.

During 1967 in the metal industry where capital construction investments equivalent to 2.2 times the 1966 level could strip thin plate production capacity was newly created through the stepped up laboring struggle of builders and toilers in this sector, and the construction

of a zinc plate workshop, a nonferrous rolling mill, and a plate material workshop was successfully carried out, thus rapidly increasing the production of steel and rolled steel materials needed for economic construction and national defense construction and various kinds of nonferrous metals.

During 1967 the construction of a large number of large scale chemical plants were completed to create an additional capacity for the production of a hundred thousand tons of chemical fertilizers. A new basis for mineral phosphate was newly created and the capacity for the production of light industrial raw materials was greatly increased.

In 1967 capital construction investments amounting to 1.5 times the 1966 level were made. Consequently, existing light industry plants were further reorganized and reinforced, and the construction of new factories was accelerated. Thus it became possible to produce more and diversified clothing material led by woolen textile and supply to the public.

Moreover, construction projects to reinforce and perfect machine plants and building material factories and the electrified railway construction were actively pursued. As a result, the material-technical bases of these sectors were further fortified and their production capacity was further increased, and many medium and small factories, significant in filling out the industrial framework, were organized. In this process it became possible for the powerful self-sufficient economic basis built by the penny-pinching and arduous struggle of our people under the wise guidance of the party and the leader to exert more power in strengthening and developing our country and in improving the people's livelihood.

Vast funds for capital construction were invested in 1967 in the agricultural sector in compliance with the "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. This was 1.3 times the 1966 investments.

Thus during the first half-year in 1967 alone a vast drainage capacity equivalent to one-fourth the total capacity organized during the 13 post-war years was newly built at 3,190 sites to completely eliminate damages due to stagnant water in thousands of chongbo of wet and dry fields and to reap high and safe harvest.

At several locations led by P'yongyang and Songnim large and modern poultry farms, egg farms, and compound feed factories were built to make it possible to supply the public with more meat and eggs.

In 1967 housing construction and the construction of cultural and welfare facilities were massively carried out for the improvement of the people's livelihood. And making large cities led by P'yongyang City, the revolutionary capital, cultural and elegant was actively carried out as a people wide movement.

Builders from many places and red college students of the entire country who had risen up in response to Comrade Kim Il-song's call for making P'yongyang City, the red capital of the revolution, splendid and dazzling exhibited collective reforms and mass heroism from their sincere wish to respond with fidelity to the wise guidance of the party and the leader and their deep solicitude. Thus, by completing in only three months vast housing construction equivalent to one-year's construction volume they forged the new "P'yongyang speed" and again demonstrated to the whole world the heroic character of our working class and red college students indoctrinated and trained in the bosom of the party and the leader.

Especially in 1967 many schools and public buildings were built to ensure the successful enforcement of the general nine-year compulsory technical education, an epochal event in the history of our people's education. Funds totalling 1.2 times the 1966 level were expended to organize better kindergartens and day nurseries and to improve their work. Thus it became possible to give children better care and education and to give working mothers better conveniences.

In the capital construction sector in 1967 a struggle was powerfully waged to continuously and thoroughly implement the party policy for industrialization and to raise the mechanization level of construction.

As auxiliary material factories were further reinforced and perfected, their production capacity was increased, and the production of large and lightweight auxiliary materials were actively materialized, the proportion of prefabrication was further increased, and especially in industrial construction the level of prefabrication was markedly raised.

Also, as the technical reform movement was unfolded vigorously as a movement of the whole masses, and as especially medium and small machines were invented and introduced, a decisive advance was registered in mechanizing arduous and labor-consuming work, and the material-technical basis of construction agencies was further strengthened.

The accomplishments attained in building any large and modern factories with our own design, our own equipment, and our own capability was possible only by the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of the 40 million Korean people who proposed the revolutionary line for building the self-sufficient national economy, led the entire party and all the people to its implementation, thus transforming in a short period of time our country into a socialist power with a powerful heavy industry basis centered around a modern machine tool industry and a light industry basis, and who is deeply concerned with the happy livelihood of the people.

COMMERCE

In 1967 in the commerce sector the struggle was vigorously waged to further improve the work of commodity supply apace with the revolutionary upsurge of socialist construction and to actively serve the improvement of the people's livelihood by highly upholding the decisions of the historic Korean Workers' Party Delegation Conference and the ten-point major program of the government of the republic. Consequently, the sector achieved brilliant results in the performance of the revolutionary duty it was charged with.

Proceeding from the significance and importance of socialist commerce in the economic development of the nation and in the improvement of the people's livelihood, the party and the comrade premier showed deep interest in improving and strengthening the commercial sector, and proposed in each period concrete directions.

At the consultative conference of provincial people's committee chairmen held on 3 and 4 September 1962, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, spelled out the direction for our commerce to follow, and on this basis the government of the republic on several occasions adopted cabinet decisions and orders as measures needed for improving and strengthening of the commercial sector.

Thanks to the boundless solicitude and guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, our socialist commerce registered a rapid development, and it successfully implemented in 1967 honorable tasks proposed in the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference and the ten-point major program of the government of the republic concerned with the commercial sector.

Especially Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, constantly showed deep solicitude and interest in the development of commerce in the capital. In 1967 alone he provided in-person guidance and concrete instructions on 25 occasions.

Thus the affectionate care and meticulous concern of the comrade premier reached stores, restaurants, service facilities, soybean factories, and even egg cartons in the capital.

Under this boundless guidance and solicitude of the Comrade premier, commerce in the capital made rapid strides.

In 1967 the commerce sector wholeheartedly supported the leader's exhortation that "socialist commerce has its basic purpose in serving the interests of the toiling people and the improvement of their livelihood," internalized this exhortation, and intensified the indoctrination on revolutionary traditions to model after the lofty revolutionary thought and indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. By doing this, the sector saw to it that commercial workers embodied better party spirit, working class spirit, and popular spirit in commodity supply, and improved service spirit and cultural spirit in commodity supply.

Thus during this year the volume of circulation of retail goods was markedly increased. Especially the volume of supply of foodstuffs, daily necessities, and cultural goods was increased, and a great change occurred in the qualitative composition of commodity circulation.

Especially in meeting the basic public demand for commodities, the entire course from production to supply of foodstuffs based on the public demand was re-confirmed to improve food supply, and the production and supply work was organically organized.

First of all, bases for food production such as truck crops, livestock, fish, and fruits were organized

according to plans. Raw material resources and production bases capable of producing locally soybean mash, oil, soft drinks, and other types of processed foods were organized, and the production and supply of foodstuffs according to planning were tightly organized.

Moreover, in addition to supplying food, the supplying of industrial goods was improved suitable to the demand of the toilers in their livelihood. In particular, the weight of winter goods, women's and children's goods was increased.

In pursuance of the party demand for the rapid expansion of varieties of daily necessities, incentives to the production sectors were increased to maximally mobilize production reserves. The scope of our own processing sectors of commerce was expanded and the varieties of daily necessities were actively expanded.

Not only that, but in supplying the extractive industry sector, workers' districts, and rural areas, more food, winter goods, and cultural goods were supplied to workers' districts. For rural areas the supply of work clothes and durable clothing materials suitable to the life and production activities of the peasants, children's clothes, lumber, cement, tiles, flooring paper, window paper, and other building materials, tools and equipment was improved and intensified. Since a consignment sale network was established throughout indigenous villages and mountainous villages in rural areas, their demand for small necessities is being met.

In 1967 in the social nutrition sector service reforms were achieved in implementing the party demands for organizing better restaurants, for increasing the varieties of meals and cooking, and for improving their quality.

In particular, by increasing the number of food factories new demands made in the dietary life of toilers were met.

During 1967 in the social services sector great energies were concentrated on building up the capacity of basic social service networks such as restaurants, barber shops, beauty parlors, public bathhouses, laundries, tailor shops and their repair network. Thus the varieties of services were constantly expanded to suit the growing demand of the inhabitants in their livelihood, and such advanced service methods as mobile service, order service,

and delivery service were actively introduced to meet the demand of the inhabitants for services.

During 1967 commodity sources were mobilized to correctly produce by specifications, qualities, and number of families, based on a correct understanding of the demands of the inhabitants, to intensify the commodity supply system based on the order system, and to increase service spirit and cultural spirit in commodity supply. Moreover, in the supply of processed commodities the proportion of direct shipping was increased, and the principle of distributing commodities to meet demands made by local preferences was thoroughly established.

In the retail networks, to lift increasing service morale and cultural spirit in commodity supply, commodities were sufficiently prepared to appropriately for various characteristics, and advanced forms and methods in stocking organization and commodity display were actively introduced.

In 1967 in the commerce sector the technical reform movement was vigorously pursued, and great energies were applied to strengthening its material-technical basis.

Thus the structure of commercial networks were reorganized to suit their type characteristics, and commercial networks were organized with modern facilities, tools, and fixtures.

In particular, in the commercial food networks such storage facilities as refrigeration and freezing facilities and warehouses and cultural and sanitary fixtures were sufficiently prepared. At the same time, retail networks constantly expanded the scope of semi-mechanization, mechanization, and automation in the sales of packaged commodities and liquid commodities.

In 1967 through the consideration of the party and the leader the ranks of commercial workers were supplemented with a large number of workers loyal to the party and the people, rapidly improving their qualitative composition. At the same time, by means of vigorous political and indoctrination work among commercial workers their political and practical level was markedly raised. Thus it was possible for our socialist commerce to register rapid gains.

FINANCE

The 1967 state budget satisfactorily guaranteed financially the successful implementation of revolutionary tasks proposed by the Korean Workers' Party Delegation Conference.

During 1967 our people boldly swept away conservatism, negativism, slackness, and stagnation, spurred the great Ch'ollima march at all fronts of socialist construction, continuously reforming and continuously advancing, and achieved great accomplishments in strengthening the economic power of the nation and national defense and in improving the people's livelihood.

By spreading all over the country the flame of the revolutionary upsurge kindled by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, in his in-person guidance for the Hamhung district, many factories and enterprises overfulfilled the annual plan two or three months ahead of schedule.

Thus in 1967 industrial output rose by 17% over 1966. And in spite of large floods in some areas unusually large bumper crops were harvested.

Under the wise guidance of the party and, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, all our toilers generated a new revolutionary upsurge at all fronts of socialist construction. As a result of this, in 1967 the state budget was successfully executed.

In 1967 state budgetary revenues were 4,166,300,000 won, or 104 percent over the plan, and 112 percent over 1966.

State budgetary expenditures were 3,948,230,000 won. Compared to the plan, 99.6 percent of it was executed, or 111 percent over the 1966 level.

Thus in 1967 the state budget produced a surplus of 158,400,000 won of revenue over expenditures, even after adequately meeting all demands for funds needed in economic construction, national defense construction, and the material-cultural life of the people based on the rapid growth of the revenue plan.

In compliance with the party's strategic and tactical policy for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, in 1967 state

budgetary expenditures were increased by 118 percent over 1966. Of this expenditure funds for capital construction was rapidly increased to 123 percent for the vigorous promotion of economic construction and for further strengthening the self-sufficient basis of the national economy.

During 1967 vast funds equivalent to 57.8 percent of investments in industrial construction were expended in the motive power industry and the extractive industry sectors, the primary processes of industry. Funds for capital construction amounting to 2.2 times the 1966 were invested in the metal industry sector, funds amounting to 1.3 times the 1966 level were invested in the machine industry sector, and 1.5 times the 1966 level were invested in the light industry sector.

Funds for capital construction amounting to 1.3 times the 1966 level were expended in the agricultural sector.

Thus new large construction to fill in the industrial framework and for expanded reproduction were massively carried out. The heavy industry base, the light industry base, and the agricultural base were further strengthened and developed.

In 1967 the party and the government, in coping with the prevailing situation, further expanded the gains made in economic construction and in parallel with this vigorously pursued national defense construction. Accordingly, allocating vast funds totalling to 30.4 percent of total state budgetary expenditures in national defense construction contributed greatly implementing our party's military line.

While concurrently guaranteeing the high growth rate of expanded reproduction and strengthening the national defense potential in 1967, the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic expended for social and cultural measures funds equivalent to 112 percent the 1966 level to adequately satisfy the growing demand of the people's livelihood.

To provide the people more modern housing investments amounting to 1.4 times the 1966 level were made, further improving housing conditions in urban and rural areas.

The party and the government expended vast funds for the enforcement of the general nine-year compulsory

technical education, and for the enforcement of various measures for the people such as child care, medical care and preventive medical care of toilers, improvement of rest and convalescence, wage raises, and lowering of commodity prices. Thus our toilers received, in addition to the vast benefits through outlays for social and cultural facilities, sweeping additional benefits in 1967 through new measures for improving the people's livelihood. This shows us that our state budget firmly based on the self-sufficient national economy is a people-oriented, non-deficit, firm, and self-sufficient budget which completely guarantees by our own efforts the demand for fund while reducing the tax burden on the people.

All accomplishments in implementing the 1967 state budget again clearly show that the legitimacy of our party policy which embodied the great concept of self-identity of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people who always leads our people to victory and glory and which firmly laid the basis of the self-sufficient national economy and the national financial basis, and the superiority of our socialist system, and its inexhaustible viability.

BANKS

In our country the Central Bank, the Industrial Bank, and the Trade Bank which assume the basic duty of guaranteeing financially the correct implementation of the party's economic policy in compliance with the finance and banking policy of the Korean Workers Party are in operation.

In 1967 our banking agencies adequately guaranteed fund needed for implementing the new line proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Korean Workers' Party Delegation Conference for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, and effectively carried out financial control so as to thoroughly establish a strict cost-cutting system and financial discipline in all sectors of the national economy and to tightly organize the nation's housekeeping.

Thus banking agencies made positive contributions to socialist construction and to strengthening the national defense potential, better served the improvement of the people's livelihood, and further glorified the superiority and viability of the new banking system forged by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

Central Bank: The Central Bank is the issue bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; it issues banknotes made by the only currency printing machine and systematically controls its circulation. It also receives state budgetary revenues, and is charged with supplying in accordance with national planning of all state funds such as floating funds, funds for capital construction, and funds for major repair for enterprises in all sectors of the national economy. It exclusively organizes and executes the non-cash settlement of the entire country, and performs the function of registering all fixed properties of the country in monetary terms and supervising their rational utilization. Thus it controls the entire scope of financial activities, from the purchase of various materials to their storage, control, and utilization at all sectors and units of the national economy with the exception of cooperative farms.

Banknote Issuing and Currency Control: As the party policy for currency stabilization to guarantee currency needed for the economic management of the nation in 1967 and the policy for reducing prices of consumer goods were carried out, our currency value was further increased.

In 1967 cash planning was improved so as to correctly guarantee the balance of revenues and expenditures with the locality as the unit and to correctly combine the annual prospects with the quarterly plan. Consequently, currency circulation became smoother, and its turnover was more rapid.

In 1967 an unusually good bumper crop was recorded in the agricultural economic sector. As a result, unusually large purchase funds for agricultural products and distribution fund for cooperative farms were required. On the other hand, the cash income of the workers and office workers was further increased. Accordingly, banking agencies in 1967 expended an amount of currency that was 140 percent over the 1966 level.

However, by giving strong incentives to strengthening commodity circulation and public services and conveniences in 1967, banking agencies recovered on time issued currency and thus satisfactorily guaranteed the currency circulation at the 1966 currency level.

Floating Fund Supply: In 1967 banking agencies in accordance with the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader banking agencies further consummated the fund supplying system to responsibly,

unitarily, and correctly supply floating fund needed by agencies and enterprises in their fulfillment of the national economic plan, with tremendous results.

In 1967 banking agencies, in accordance with the funds plan for the purchase of materials in keeping pace with the monthly and quarterly production plan of factories and enterprises banking agencies drafted measures to guarantee floating fund and executed them. In this way they satisfactorily guaranteed with relatively small outlays the fund needed for all sectors of the national economy.

Banking agencies also further intensified advance control in order to deeply penetrate into economic agencies and enterprises in implementing the Tae'an work system, to more rationally state fund, and to improve financial control organization and its management. Thus economic agencies and enterprises actively mobilized internal reserves and guaranteed more production and construction with less floating fund, increased the won unit productivity of floating fund compared to 1956, and greatly increased its revolution rate.

Fund supplying to construction and major repair:
In 1967 banking agencies intensified financial control to prevent diffusiveness in construction, to focus investments on important construction sites, and to advance their completion time, and financially guaranteed the implementation of our party's construction policy. Especially by supplying larger funds to productive construction needed for strengthening the national economic power in the extractive industry, electric power and machine industries, and of national defense potential, while continuously pursuing construction needed for to improve the people's livelihood. This was an active contribution to executing the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction.

By allocating large funds to projects to eliminate stagnant water and to broaden the irrigation system carried out as a link in efforts to implement "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question" proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, and to building modern housing in rural areas, an unusual bumper crop was reaped in the production of food grains, the material basis of cooperative farms was further strengthened, and the living standards of the peasants were further improved.

Banking agencies saw to it that decoration and waste were eliminated in buildings, and effective and more construction was carried out at smaller outlays, while improving construction quality through the correct combination of the scrutinization of construction plans and budgets with the inspection of construction sites. Thus, in 1967 with less funds than in 1966 more construction and repair projects were carried out, large numbers of large modern factories and medium and small factories were built and they began operations.

Payment Settlement: In 1967 measures were taken to improve the noncash settlement method to fit the nation's economic development, to basically change its payment priority, and to closely combine advance control of settlement control of all economic deals with their postcontrol. Thus it became possible to carry out material transactions as strictly as envisaged in plans, as stipulated in the contract, and as demanded by the Tasean work system, and strict control was exercised against material transactions not included in plans.

Also, agencies and enterprises were given strong incentives to make quick payments for commodities and materials, and the turnover of funds at all agencies and enterprises was accelerated. Complicated fund connections between sectors of the national economy became much smoother. Moreover, the demand for funds needed to fulfill the national economic plan was reduced.

With the increase of production in all sectors of the national economy and the development of the national economy the gross amount of settlements of economic transactions was markedly increased over 1966, but the number of payment days was reduced by as much as 41 percent.

As a result, considerable fund surpluses were produced at agencies and enterprises.

Registration of Fixed Properties and Their Supervision: With the implementation of the party line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction in 1967, our fixed properties were fortified to strengthen the material-technical basis of socialism and to further improve the people's livelihood. In 1967 banking agencies fortified the registration and control system of fixed properties for implementing the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference for further strengthening national economic power and national defense

potential by fully mobilizing all valuable equipment and material. They intensified the system of controlling fixed properties composed of investment in capital construction and other fund resources, registered fixed properties, and took steps to broadly draw the producing masses who directly operate machine facilities into this system.

Thus by rationally adjusting reserve capacity at factories and enterprises in all sectors of the national economy their economic efficacy was increased, and more production and construction were carried out without new fund investment.

Through the systematic measures to reutilize old fixed properties whose term of usefulness expired and which had little value in capacity the state received benefits.

Also through the measures to newly reorganize the transfer and acceptance system of non-productive fixed properties and to allocating idle properties to the urgently needed sectors, such properties were arranged to be mobilized with more effectiveness for the national economic plan and the financial plan.

Trade Bank: The Trade Bank, under the guidance of the Central Bank, carries out settlement of trade and non-trade transactions with foreign countries and is charged with foreign currency exchange, issuance of traveller's checks, and foreign remittance. And it exercises control over the fulfillment of the export-import plan of trading agencies the acquisition and payment of foreign currency at all agencies.

As our nation's external position was fortified, thanks to the correct foreign policy pursued by the Korean Workers' Party, the number of countries and friends who respect the freedom and independence of our country and wish to have state relations with our country from an equal position is increasing.

At the same time, the number of foreign banks which wish to have banking transactions with our country is also increasing. Our country has already signed trade and payment agreements with many countries of the world led by the socialist countries and has transactions with banks of almost the majority of countries except American imperialism and countries which are faithful lackeys of American imperialism.

In 1967 alone our country signed trade and payment agreements with a number of countries and began new banking transactions with scores of countries. Moreover, a large number of banks which used to have indirect transactions with us converted to direct transactions.

In 1967 with the expansion of our international relations and foreign trade relations, the scale and scope of settlement and transactions were markedly expanded. As foreign revenue increased more rapidly in relative to foreign currency payment, our national power was further enhanced.

Industrial Bank: The Industrial Bank, a specialized bank to implement the policy of the cabinet, in compliance with the financial and monetary policy of the Korean Workers' Party, loans fund necessary for various sectors of the rapidly developing national economy, exercises financial guidance and control over our socialist cooperative farms, organizes and guides state insurance and savings and individual remittance. Thus it assumes its basic task to be to contribute to developing the national economy and to improving the people's livelihood.

In 1967 the Industrial Bank successfully carried out the revolutionary tasks it was charged with, thus guaranteeing funds needed for implementing the new revolutionary line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction and actively contributing to improving the people's livelihood.

Loans: The Industrial Bank is actively contributing to the successful fulfillment of the national economic plan through loans temporarily short in the management activities of such agencies of self-supporting account system as state agencies, enterprises, and cooperative organizations and through its guidance in improving their management activities by the effective use of loans.

As the superiority of our socialist banking system reorganized by the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader is displayed more and more with passing days, and the Tasean work system is practiced at all units of the national economy, the scope of loan utilization in the national economy is gradually shrinking in recent years. Especially because the capital construction of cooperative organizations and enterprises led by cooperative farms is massively carried out with state investment and the accumulation of their own fund is rapidly growing, utilization of loan funds in this sphere

has been markedly reduced. In 1967 utilization of loans at cooperative farms and cooperative enterprises was reduced far below the 1966 level.

Financial guidance and control over cooperative farms: By effectively exercising financial guidance and control over cooperative farms so as to establish correct financial plans and bookkeeping computing system, correctly handle cash transactions and settlements, and effectively carry out management activities the Industrial Bank achieved good results in 1967 in this field as well. Because the superiority of the socialist banking system established in our country by the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, is further evidenced as time passes, and the Tacan work system is practiced better at all units, the scope of loan utilization has been gradually dwindled in recent years.

Especially because capital construction of cooperative organizations and enterprises led by cooperative farms is being massively carried out with state investment, and the accumulation of their own fund is rapidly growing, in 1967 cooperative farms, while utilizing loans far smaller than in 1966, adequately guaranteed production funds needed for the increased output of food grains by 500 kilograms per chongbo, and the production plan at cooperative enterprises also was entirely overfulfilled. Especially as each city and county branch of the Industrial Bank helped in establishing the financial property control system and the bookkeeping computing system to further raise the level of management and control, and generalized this model through the county, it contributed considerably to the establishment of the financial property control system. Also by strengthening the guidance over the credit departments of cooperative farms and fisheries cooperatives the Industrial Bank assisted in the systematic organization of lives of cooperative farm members.

People's Savings: In our country the Industrial Bank is exclusively responsible for organizing and guiding people's savings. Thus, the Industrial Banks manages people's savings at its branches, savings agencies, post offices, and post office branches. For the public convenience agents for savings are assigned to agencies, enterprises, streets, and rural areas, and savings agencies are established at large agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

In 1967 with the great revolutionary upsurge at all fronts of socialist construction and various new measures

of the party and the government for improving the people's livelihood, the real income of the people was greatly increased, and consequently people's savings were built up more actively than ever. As a result, the savings revenue plan in 1967 was overfulfilled by 133.2 percent, and the savings balance plan by 134 percent, and the savings balance was increased by 2.4 times over 1966.

Thus in 1967 in people's savings as well the revolutionary line proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Korean Workers' Party Delegation was supported and the people's idle currency was maximally utilized. The Industrial Bank made great contributions to securing funds needed for economic construction and national defense construction and to improving the people's livelihood.

State Insurance: State insurance is managed by branches of the Industrial Bank and by state insurance agents assigned to agencies, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

Our state insurance contributes to the protection of socialist ownership and private property against unexpected disaster and to the systematic organization of the people's livelihood people.

In 1967 the state insurance plan was expanded on the basis of the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and of improvements of the people's livelihood. Thus the plan was increased to 116.5 percent over 1966, and the amount of contracts for injuries was increased to 105.4 percent, respectively.

With the development of our foreign relations, the enhancement of our international prestige and the consequent expansion and development of foreign trade, foreign insurance also rapidly expanded.

In 1967 the international insurance plan 116 percent fulfilled and this was raised to 134 percent over 1966. Thus, by broadly introducing and publicizing to foreign countries the glorious achievements attained by our people under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader and the correct policy of our party, international insurance operations are contributing to enhancing our international prestige and to meeting demands for foreign currency urgently needed to implement the new line of our party for concurrently advancing economic construction and national defense construction.

LABOR ADMINISTRATION

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the 16th plenum of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, in the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, proposed the wise policy for improving and strengthening labor administration and concrete methods for its implementation and roused toilers to its correct implementation.

Communist Indoctrination on Labor: Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us: "...The attitude of labor enthusiasm is a paramount characteristic of the new person of the socialist and communist society. We must foster among toilers a sense of respect toward labor and the attitude of labor enthusiasm so as to make them hate, as an idea coming from the exploiting classes, dislike toward labor and idling, and to participate in the master-like manner in joint labor for the collective and the society, and for their own happiness."

In compliance with this exhortation, the labor administration sector concentrated on fostering among all toilers the communist attitude toward labor, and intensified indoctrination appropriately to the features of all strata.

Special emphasis was placed on the fostering the communist character among all members of society so as to deeply master Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and party policies, to participate in a master-like manner in labor, to observe labor discipline with self-awareness, to be at the forefront of difficult and arduous work, to mutually help in any adverse circumstances and to fulfill their assigned norms.

Also, by further intensifying and developing the Ch'ollima work team movement designed to indoctrinate and remold all lagging people with the drive of the collective at production sites, and to make all struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, the ranks of Ch'ollima riders who perform two- and threefold work loads under the slogan: "One for All and All for One," in all sectors of the national economy were rapidly expanded.

The flame of the new revolutionary upsurge kindled by the red machine warriors at the factory where Comrade Kim Chong-song works and the red miners at the enterprise

where Comrade Kim Kyu-won works who rose up in support of the in-person instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, spread all over the country. Thus it raised the gross industrial output in 1967 to 117 percent over 1966 even after erasing the traces of damages wrought by unexpectedly large floods.

A 17 percent growth clearly shows the wisdom of Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding leadership who determined that communist indoctrination on labor is a priority in labor administration. It has completely refuted the "contention" that it is impossible to raise the growth rate when the socialist economy has been developed and its scale has been expanded.

On the importance of labor planning, Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: "Labor planning is the basis of rational labor organization and of effective use of labor. Accordingly, proper labor planning is the basic condition for improving labor administration."

To thoroughly carry out the party policy for detailed planning new functional posts capable of direct implementation were established at such central agencies as ministries (bureaus) led by the Ministry of Labor, and at provincial (directly controlled cities), counties (districts). And an orderly work system for these labor administration agencies to participate in labor planning was established.

Thus, labor administration agencies laid the firm basis for systematically improving overall labor administration, including the unified control of all national labor force resources and their balanced distribution to sectors and within sectors of the national economy, and the assignment of toilers to proper places.

The compilation of labor ledgers, vital in specifying labor planning directly initiated by Comrade Kim Il-song, was begun.

Improvement of Labor Organization: Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows on the basic principle of distribution of labor force:

All sectors of the national economy guaranteed the priority buildup of the productive labor force in 1967 by implementing Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for the rational distribution of labor force and adjusted the

nonproductive labor force to the growth level of the national economy. In particular, labor force needed for the main peaks of the national economy and the demand for youthful labor force were adequately guaranteed.

With the rapid expansion of economic construction and national defense construction the number employed in the national economy systematically increased.

Thoroughgoing implementation of the socialist principle of distribution: Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: "...Only if the principle of distribution according to labor is correctly carried out, can we eliminate the old idea of living at others' labor without working and stimulate the will of the toilers for production and for improving their technical and skill level, and thus spur a rise in productivity. All sectors and units of the national economy must take measures necessary for the correct distribution of shares according to labor quantity and quality."

In compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching, in the field of distribution the political task was given firm precedence and toilers were made to participate in labor with self-awareness, and material incentives were correctly combined with this. And the socialist principle of distribution was intensified and developed by such means as differentiating reward just as in differentiating labor while equally improving the people's livelihood, and firm adherence to democratic centralism.

In adjustment to the new circumstances in which first the scope and scale of production were expanded, and concrete conditions of production and construction changed at a high rate even between sectors, between enterprises, and within enterprises, the agencies for determining labor norms by sectors of the national economy formerly under the Ministry of Labor were directly vested in various ministries and provinces. Thus it became possible to resolve with flexibility problems posed by visiting production sites to suit the features of sectors and localities under the unified guidance of the Ministry of Labor.

In the determination of labor norms and their application strict system and order were thoroughly established. On the basis of scientific and technical calculation and actual work experiences of the masses, labor norms was efficiently determined by the mass discussion method.

In 1967 as well, in accordance with specified plans the norms for all toilers and various economic standards were newly determined. Their performance was concretely and correctly evaluated to simultaneously raise their political and moral sense of obligation and their material interest. This was accomplished by the further improvement and strengthening of measurement and survey, experiment and analysis, and the production inspection system in enterprises by ministries and bureaus under the unified guidance of the state.

During 1967 the wages of all workers, technicians, and office employees were raised as much as 6 percent.

In particular, an epochal step was taken to raise the wages of instructors in the primary education sector by as much as 40 percent on the average in order to give them preferred material treatment while enhancing their political, ideological consciousness.

Cooperative farms generally introduced the subteam management and fully exerted its superiority, and consequently the socialist principle of distribution was properly implemented to suit the peculiarities of farm labor.

Technical-skill Improvement: Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, exhorted us: "...We must establish the patterns of learning while working and working while learning to make all workers become proficient in their specialties and improve their technology and skill."

Since tasks of the technical revolution are successfully implemented and the national economy develops rapidly, the further improvement by one stage of the technical-skill level of all toilers is most vital.

First of all, the system of technical and skill study was thoroughly established in all sectors of the national economy. Many toilers were encompassed in this system and precedence was given to organizing them to improve technology and skill in their jobs, and overall technology and skills were improved.

Thus the number of skilled workers whose skill level was improved by one grade or higher in 1967 was increased to 191 percent over 1966.

The training of labor reserves was also successfully carried out.

In compliance with Cabinet Decision No. 15, "On the Vigorous Execution of the Decree for the Enforcement of the General Nine-year Compulsory Technical Education," (20 February 1967) many skilled workers' schools were established all over the country. At these schools the new generation who have completed compulsory technical education learn labor experiences and specialized skills, and systematically supplement skilled labor required in all sectors of the national economy.

The state furnished students of skilled workers' schools scholarships and labor protection materials free of charge and adopted a series of measures to improve and strengthen the control and management of schools.

Labor Protection: In compliance with the correct labor protection policy of our party which regards the supreme principle the promotion of welfare of toilers our toilers perform their work at workplaces fully equipped with labor protection facilities and sanitary and cultural facilities.

In pursuance of the Cabinet Decision No. 3, "Regulations on Vacations," the vacation system was changed to extend aid in livelihood to workers according to labor intensity and vocational hazards, and to those workers in itinerant labor for long periods, and ordinary vacations were subdivided into 7 days, 14 days, and 30 days.

In addition to granting rest and convalescence at state expense to workers in enterprises in certain production sectors such as the capital construction, forestry, and fisheries sectors and to those workers who were mobilized for long periods in itinerant work year round, they were given even supplementary vacations.

Especially for toilers in the heavy labor sectors led by the fisheries sector and mining sector was the family rest system enforced. And peasants, students, and other members of society received the benefit of rest, convalescence and camping at state expense.

Also in 1967, in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 23, "On the Approval of Regulations on the Working Hours of Mother Workers," (23 September 1966), the working hours of mother workers among female workers who carry

heavy family burdens were reduced so as to allow them to more frugally organize their family life and properly care for their children while broadly participating in the labor front for socialist construction, and the health of mothers was protected and improved.

All sectors of the national economy intensified safety indoctrination through the labor safety indoctrination system such as the indoctrination of new workers, pre-work indoctrination, indoctrination through technical and skill study, safety indoctrination to those who changed jobs, and safety indoctrination of cadres at enterprises.

At the same time all sectors of the national economy newly established, reorganized, and reinforced various labor safety facilities, and adopted positive measures for the labor safety of toilers and the promotion of their health. Also such labor protection materials as necessities for work in labor protection and eutrophics were continuously supplied free of charge.

During 1967 as well, toilers were guaranteed a high rate of temporary subsidies, prenatal and postnatal compensation, and fuel expenses, in addition to free medical care.

CITY MANAGEMENT

In 1967 in the city management sector charged with the management of toilers' houses and public buildings, city water and sewage systems, parks and playlands, roads, and river facilities great results were achieved in the struggle to thoroughly implement Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction dated 5 September 1962 for improving and strengthening the task in this sector.

In 1967 the Ministry of City Management was newly inaugurated for the purpose of further adequately satisfying the daily growing material-cultural demands of the people with the acceleration of socialist construction and of further improving and strengthening city management in step with the demand of realistic developments for further glorifying the superiority of the socialist system in the northern half of the republic.

During 1967 the city management sector faced the important task of improving the maintenance and repair of buildings and installations to ensure more conveniences

for the livelihood of all toilers led by our heroic working class who rose up in support of the party line proposed at the Party Delegation Conference for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction, for implementing this line, and for fully preparing to cope with the current situation.

To implement Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction that the proper management of toilers' houses is most important in city management workers in the building management sector, by a concrete understanding of work objects and their accurate computation, clearly set up the maintenance and repair cycle of buildings, and concentratedly carried out building maintenance and repair so as to improve returns on investment.

For building maintenance and repair not only were new types of tiles centrally produced and supplied to improve the volume and pace of house maintenance and repair, but also single story housing areas were organized more beautifully to enhance the esthetics of the city.

In 1967 as well, public buildings and multistory residences of many cities led by P'yongyang, capital of the revolution, were beautifully and splendidly maintained and building life was much prolonged.

Much was accomplished also in efforts to protect and manage city waters and sewage systems and heating installations.

In P'yongyang, capital of the revolution, some reservoirs were reinforced and expanded to supply more water to the capital's inhabitants, and projects for hot water and heating facilities were vigorously pursued.

In this sector of reservoir dikes were repaired, new techniques were introduced in the waterworks. Reservoirs were scientifically and technically managed, with advances in ensuring the balance in water production and supply.

In the city heating sector technical measures were thoroughly set up to improve the quality of maintenance and repair of boilers, to improve the thermal efficiency and combustion rate of boilers, and to eliminate thermal loss. More heat was regularly supplied to toilers.

Since a central heating system was established in P'yongyang City through the paternalistic solicitude of

Comrade Kim Il-song, who is constantly concerned with the livelihood of our people, the inhabitants can now enjoy a more convenient and cultured livelihood.

Much was achieved also in street improvement, one of the important tasks in city management. In this sector the experiences of the Moranbong district and the Ch'ollima Pukse-dong, P'yongyang City were generalized throughout the country. Here, in accordance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, hedges were set up, lawns were planted, blocks were laid, roads were paved, and stone walls were built.

Thus in 1967 throughout the nation hedges were planted in residential areas, city water tap and well areas were beautified with tiles, small roads were paved with blocks or gravels, and even ditches were beautified and rearranged with stones.

Especially in the multistory residential areas in main cities like P'yongyang City and Songnim City common warehouses were built to elegantly maintain the grounds of residences.

Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us that parks and playlands are not only fine rest places for toilers, but also fine schools to impart living facts of nature to young people and to foster among them the spirit of love of their labor and native land.

In the afforestation sector, in accordance with the spirit of this instruction, production bases for tree seedlings and flower seedlings were laid out with the county as the unit. Such historical sites as Mangyongdae, Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong-gun, such parks and playlands as Taesong-san, P'yongyang, Songdo-won, Wonsan, and Waudu, Nampo were systematically organized with beauty and grandeur. Flowers planted by seasons in the green belts in streets and flowerbeds to add to the beauty and scenery of cities.

In the city facilities sector river beds of medium and small rivers in cities were rearranged. All dikes were built with stones and planted with turf to protect housing areas and farm lands. Moreover, parks and green belts were built as the cultural and rest centers for urban inhabitants.

Also in support of Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction issued on 6 January 1967, rock quarries and technical preparations were organized to massively pave city streets

and back alleys with stones in the future by generalizing throughout the county the experiences of Onch'on-gun which paved city streets with stones.

In 1967 in the city management sector much work was accomplished in providing conditions for vigilantly guaranteeing conveniences to the livelihood of toilers even in emergency in coping with the prevailing situation.

NATIONAL LAND CONTROL

National Land Planning: On two occasions, 20 November 1966 and 10 February 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, exhorted us to draft unified, comprehensive national land planning for the survey of our national land and resources, the utilization of land, rivers, and ports, road building, the development of natural resources, and prospects for developing cities and rural areas.

Highly upholding the leader's instruction, the national land control sector, on the basis of the national land survey in the 1963-1965 period, vigorously pursued the completion of a comprehensive national land planning begun in 1966 and to be completed in 1967.

In 1967 a comprehensive national land reclamation plan, nine comprehensive national land reclamation plans, five regional national land reclamation plans, and two draft district national land reclamation plans were drafted.

Especially in 1967, the comprehensive planning of the construction of the Taedong-gang canal designed to make P'yongyang, the capital of the revolution, more beautiful and grand, as well as to comprehensively utilize water by such means as electric power generation, industrial and service water, irrigation water, and water transportation, and to reorganize water use and beautify the city, was vigorously carried out.

During 1967 national land planning was drafted in several thousands of villages in compliance with the decisions of the Korean Party Delegation Conference, "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question," Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction issued in 1966 to Hamgyong Namdo, and his instruction at the national conference of agricultural workers in February 1967.

During this year control work was strengthened to carry out national land reclamation as well as drafting the national land plan.

Land Control: At the national conference of agricultural workers convened in February 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song issued a cordial instruction on the rational use of land since arable land is limited in our country.

In compliance with this instruction, the land control sector transformed a large area of land into farm land by surveying houses located within wet and dry fields and transferring such houses to sunny foothills of mountains.

Also in compliance with the annual plans to transfer tree seedling nurseries to mountains, the plans were vigorously pursued to gain large areas for planting food grain crops while successfully guaranteeing the production of young trees. After surveying the sites of such public buildings as agencies, enterprises, and schools, surplus idle land was turned to agricultural production.

In the reclamation sector a struggle was persistently waged to maximally restore formerly used areas as various types of construction sites, thus gaining 1,500 chongbo of land in 1967.

In 1967 while rearranging rivers and building dikes, trees were planted at the edges of fields and at the foot of mountains to prevent land erosion and transform fields on slopes into terraced fields.

Thus in the land control sector several thousand wet and dry fields were gained, and a great contribution was made to the increased food grain production through the proper protection of existing wet and dry fields.

Road Control: In 1967 in the road control sector roads were newly built, and existing roads were expanded and reinforced to keep pace with the prevailing situation in support of the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference for the concurrent advance of economic construction and national defense construction.

On 6 January 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us on paving roads with concrete, as well as on broadly carrying out road paving by utilizing naturally produced gravel such as granites abundantly found in our country.

In support of the comrade premier's instruction, in 1967 this sector systematically trained road paving technicians to massively pave roads, back alleys, and roads in parks and playlands, and developed rock quarries in all provinces in vigorous preparations for rock production.

Also, in the road control sector in compliance with Cabinet Decision No. 27, 1967, road repair work centered around the spring and autumn months of road control was broadly carried out as a mass movement.

During these months auto-graders and tractive graders were massively introduced to grade roads and to pave roads with millions of cubic meters of gravel. Road-side trees were rearranged and extra trees were planted. Large numbers of rest places and flower beds were built around roads, and turf was planted to prevent land erosion.

Thus in 1967 road durability and modernity were further enhanced, and it became possible to increase the technical speed of automobiles and the volume of freight traffic.

River Control: On 1 April 1967, Comrade Kim Il-song issued a programmatic instruction for the Ministry of National Land Control to abrogate construction by contract and to organize river construction offices by water systems for direct undertaking of construction projects.

In compliance with this instruction Cabinet Decree No. 6 was issued for the Ministry of National Land Control to directly take charge of construction projects, and river construction was carried out in this direction.

The Ministry of National Land Control organized river construction offices by large river systems such as the Yalu River and the Songch'on-gang. In 1967 the ministry built 1.3 times as many river dikes as in 1966, and strengthened dikes by paving with gravels at the rate of 2.5 times the 1966 level.

In 1967 in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for placing the improvement of large rivers under the state control, and for medium and small river improvement to be placed in the control of cooperative farms, river improvement was continuously pursued.

Provincial, city, and county people's committees assigned to all cooperative farms river sections they are to be in charge. Cooperative farms fully carried out the

maintenance, repair, and reinforcement of medium and small rivers they are charged with during spring and autumn.

In 1967 cooperative farms, with the support and aid of the masses such as workers, technicians, and office employees, improved all medium and small rivers, thus preventing flood damage and harvesting an unusual bumper crop.

Much improvement was made in the control of rivers as well. River control offices were rationally distributed by large river systems. River facilities were given timely maintenance and repair work, and supervision was exercised against impairing such facilities.

Forests: The central task in the forests sector in 1967 was to carry out afforestation as a mass movement, to protect and nurture them, to undertake broad flood control work to protect national land, and to make comprehensive use of mountains for improving the people's livelihood.

In the tree planting and afforestation sector, emphasis was placed on oil and fat forests. Forests for fiber and paper and lumber were broadly cultivated in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions issued on 4 November 1966 and 31 July 1967.

Forests covering 44 percent of the total forest area were placed in the care of agencies, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, and military troops, and through the mass movement trees were planted in 131,000 chongbo during the year.

Of this, 78 percent of the total area of economic forests were planted as forests for oil and fat. This was 132 percent overfulfillment of the task proposed at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

In particular, in compliance with Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction issued on 29 November 1966 and Cabinet Decision No. 14 to execute the instruction, walnut farms were organized and walnut groves were densely planted.

In an attempt to complete erosion control in our country in the near future, this work was vigorously pursued in the upper reaches of five rivers led by the Tumen River, the Taedong-gang, and the Songch'on-gang.

By allocating funds amounting to three times the 1966 level to this sector, the party and government built

up river banks, blocked valleys, blocked foothills, and tamped river beds to protect hundreds of thousands chongbo of farm land and mountains.

Moreover, by thoroughly implementing Cabinet Decree No. 4, "On the Further Development of Biology," the sector markedly expanded the resources of forestry by-products, such as wild fruits and berries, ginseng and wild vegetables, mushrooms, and medicinal herbs.

Useful Animals and Plants: During this year as well, the struggle was vigorously and continuously waged to actively protect and increase the resources of useful animals and plants abundantly found in our country, and to utilize them to develop the national economy and to improve the people's livelihood.

First of all, in compliance with Cabinet Decision No. 53, the number of pollack fishing operations and the number of coastal fixed nets were rationally determined by the amount of fishery resources, and the resource protection system was thoroughly established. On the basis of a survey of stationary fish resources along the coasts such as crawfish and clams, protective areas were established.

As a result of intensified protection and increases of fishery resources, crawfish and coastal stationary fish, were markedly multiplied. Thus crawfish resources enabling a much bigger catch were built up.

Protective areas for useful animals and plants were newly established in consideration of the constantly changing and developing environment. Wardens were assigned those protective areas designed for the major eight projects. Thus the protection of useful animals and plants was elevated one stage higher.

In compliance with the measure to protect pheasants in particular, their protection and increase were pursued and hunting for these birds was temporarily halted. As a result, pheasants for which our country is famous spread all over the country and their resources were rapidly increased.

This sector, moreover, carried out the work to relocate wild animals on islands and peninsulas to tame them. In each province the establishment of rabbit islands and rabbit peninsulas was vigorously carried out. In 1967 the Ch'ongch'on-gang protective area and the Tongno-gang protective area were newly established.

MATERIAL-CULTURAL LIFE

Today the Korean people have built the firm basis of the self-sufficient national economy and are enjoying happy and civilized material-cultural lives.

Under comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and his active solicitude, our people long ago completely freed themselves from the menace of unemployment. With the basic solution of the problem of food, clothing, and shelter, all people have no worries and anxiety about the problem of food, clothing, and shelter.

The condition of ignorance which used to dominate our society in the past has been forever liquidated by the wise guidance of the esteemed and beloved leader and by the popular measures adopted by the party and the government, and the sociocultural demands of the people are being satisfied at a high level.

Our toilers received free education, free medical care, paid vacations, the benefit of day nurseries and kindergartens at state expense, and almost free food rations from the state. And they receive various broad benefits from the state through various measures.

As comrade Kim Il-song pointed out, "All these are the clear-cut manifestation of the deep solicitude of our party and state about the welfare of the toilers, and they may be termed as the buds of communism merging and developing in our country."

The centuries-old wish of the Korean people to live as well as other peoples has been brilliantly materialized in the present era of the Workers' Party because the revolutionary principle of self-reliance calling for solving all problems in the self-determining manner with own power has been thoroughly implemented in the revolution and construction as well as in the solution of the material-cultural life of the people.

In our long history, for several thousand years there has never been a time like today when our people have no worries about the menace of unemployment and poverty, or about the problem of food, clothing, and shelter, and when they all work to their hearts' content and enjoy happy and rewarding lives.

In the great ten-point political program, comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught us: "Concern about the promotion of the welfare of the people is the supreme principle in the activities of the government of the republic. The purpose of our struggle for the construction of socialism and communism ultimately lies in adequately satisfying the material-cultural demands of all the people and ensuring their affluent and cultured life."

The supreme principle for the activities of the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic led by comrade Kim Il-song was successfully practiced, because such policies as (1) on firmly improving the livelihood of the people by the party by depending its own economic basis and simultaneously ensuring the strengthening of the economic basis and the improvement of the livelihood of the people by merging them, (2) rationally setting up the mutual relationship between the individual income of toilers by labor and additional social benefits and ensuring the effective use of the consumption fund, and (3) improving in a balanced way the livelihood of people of different strata, workers, office workers, and peasants. Today in addition to the living expenses paid by the state our workers and office workers receive such various additional benefits as materials for labor protection, a free supply of preferred materials, food supply almost free of charge, almost free house rent, fuel expense, and lights.

In accordance with the direction illumined in comrade Kim Il-song's historic Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, the peasants too receive vast material-financial support, aid, and benefits from the state.

During the past four years since the theses were published, the government of the republic made vast investments totalling 733,450,000 won for strengthening the material-technical basis of the rural economy and additionally provided vast quantities of state support and aid to the development of cooperative farms and to the rapid improvement of the livelihood of the peasants. During this period, the state built at state expense numerous production facilities such as 12,000 stationary grain threshing

shops, 12,000 drying places, more than 7,000 warehouses, 33,000 domestic animal pens, modern houses for 136,000 families, such cultural and service facilities as day nurseries and kindergartens, and turned them over to cooperative farms. It also supplied free of charge to cooperative farms 40,000 threshing machines and many other pieces of farm implements, and as much as 1.37 million tons of slaked lime. The state drastically reduced the rent for farm machinery and supplied at cheap cost various types of farming materials, while raising the purchase prices of economic and industrial crops.

Moreover, the party and the government permanently liberated the peasants from tax burdens by taking the step of completely abolishing the agricultural tax in kind.

During the past four years since these were published, our cooperative peasants have received from the state additional benefits totalling 1,087, 320,000 won by new measures taken each year alone. This means a share of 976 won per farming family.

Mankind had not before known of a country like ours where the state is completely responsible for agricultural production and the livelihood of the peasants, the state gives so much aid to rural areas, offers free of charge production facilities and modern houses worth a vast amount of money to millions of peasants, and offers free farm machinery, and a country like ours where tax are unknown.

Our party and government which adopt the promotion of the welfare of people as the supreme principle for their activities accelerated economic construction in 1967, and at the same time paid serious attention to improving the livelihood of the people while putting forth heavy effort in defense construction.

In 1967 the party and the government expended for social and cultural measures a sum totalling 17.5 percent of the state budget or a 12 percent increase over 1966 in order to adequately meet the growing demands of the people's standard of living.

To give more shares of modern housing to the people, the party and the government invested funds totaling 1.4 times over 1966 in housing construction.

In particular, the general nine-year compulsory technical education which requires a vast governmental

financial burden was enforced in April 1967. Thus everyone in the younger generation were able to receive free of charge adequate general education and basic technical education until they reach the age for work.

Moreover, during 1967 the party and the government sent educational expense totaling 1,010,300,000 Japanese yen for the development of the democratic education of children of Korean residents in Japan. This raised the total educational subsidies sent for the children of the Korean residents in Japan to 6,384,000,000 yen.

The party and the government expended vast state funds for the public health sector to give better benefits of general free medical care to toilers.

The party and the government expanded funds 1.2 times the 1966 level to organize better day nurseries and kindergartens, and to give better care and indoctrination to children.

While our toilers received every year enormous benefits through expenditures for social-cultural measures, they received huge additional benefits through the new measures taken by the state to improvement the standard of living.

In 1967 the party and the government improved the social treatment of instructors in the common education sector and raised their wages an average of 40 percent. Of this, the wages for teachers in elementary schools were drastically raised by as much as 45.2 percent.

In addition to this, wages of some laborers and office workers were raised. Retail prices of various consumer goods were reduced, and other measures were taken to improve the standard of living.

Thus in 1967 our toilers came to enjoy more affluent and civilized lives. This is the result of the wise guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has given his utmost to fully satisfy the freedom and liberation of the people and the material and cultural demands of the people and who is endlessly attentive to their welfare. And it is the distinct manifestation of the great solicitude exerted by our party and state.

EDUCATION

Since he early entered the road of revolutionary activities, comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, proposed the education of the younger generation as one of the basic problems to decide the destiny of the Korean revolution and always gave it serious attention.

During the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, comrade Kim Il-song looked out over the restoration of the fatherland and the bright future of socialism and communism to be built in the fatherland and drafted a great educational program for abolishing slave education and for enforcing free compulsory education in our language. He built schools on the guerrilla bases, organized boys' corps and boys' companies, personally wrote educational materials, and raised young people as revolutionary fighters and revolutionary nuclei.

He importantly posed the educational question in the ten-point major political program of the Fatherland Restoration Society and outlined a revolutionary line for people's education. For the first time in our country he proposed a Marxist-Leninist educational program.

The revolutionary educational program initiated by comrade Kim Il-song and the precious accomplishments and experiences amassed in the education of the younger generation during the anti-Japanese armed struggle comprise the glorious revolutionary educational traditions.

By virtue of these historical roots during a short period of 20 years since the liberation, our people under the leadership of the party have attained the great historic work of enforcing general nine-year compulsory technical education amidst the demanding situation of the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction

after going through compulsory elementary education and compulsory secondary education.

The enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education is the brilliant fruition of the utmost love and solicitude exerted by comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, for our people and the growing younger generation, and it is the glorious embodiment of his great educational thought.

In 1967 the education sector highly upheld the decisions of the historic Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, the great ten-point major political program of the government of the republic, and comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic instructions at the national conference of teachers held in April 1967, firmly established the party's unitary ideological system in educational work and further intensified communist indoctrination with emphasis on class indoctrination and socialist patriotic indoctrination.

Because the education sector firmly established self-identity in education in compliance with the comrade premier's instructions, thoroughly implemented the working class spirit and further increased the role of public education as a powerful weapon of the ideological revolution, it achieved brilliant accomplishments in people's education in 1967.

In spite of the tense situation of the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction and the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education, the party and the government took the step of raising the wages of all instructors in the elementary education sector by more than 40 percent, and in particular by as much as 45.2 percent for instruction in people's schools.

The government of the republic also remitted on four occasions as much as 1,001,037,000 Japanese yen in 1967 alone for the democratic national education of the children of Korean residents in Japan.

Today 2.6 million students, or one-fourth the total population are receiving free education to their hearts' content at 9,260 schools at various levels, including 98 colleges.

Moreover, large contingents of technicians are being raised through the education system of learning while working.

At present 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists are working in all sectors of the national economy.

Kindergarten Education

The Kindergarten education sector, the preschool educational institution, supported the programmatic instructions issued by comrade Kim Il-song, the paternalistic leader, at the national conference of kindergarten teachers held on 20 October 1966, and is sincerely bringing up children as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader and as the future workers of communism.

In 1967 the party and the government expended funds 1.2 times over the 1966 level for the better management of day nurseries and kindergartens and thus made it possible children to give better indoctrination.

In the same year the party and the government inaugurated the Cabinet Nursery and Kindergarten Guidance Bureau and gave meticulous attention to further improving the political and practical level of teachers.

To repay the meticulous solicitude shown by the party and the paternalistic leader, teachers vigorously pursued their revolutionization and transformation into the working class and endeavored to improve the quality of education and indoctrination of children to suit the new environment.

During this year the kindergarten education sector generally scrutinized in cooperation with scientists and educators the educational outline and drastically revised it, thus further consummating the content of indoctrination and the method of indoctrination to suit actual situations.

The sector also vigorously pursued the training of teachers. While training teachers by special education at higher teachers' colleges, the sector operated the re-training team for teachers in each province to give intensive reeducation to incumbent teachers.

The Cabinet Nursery and Kindergarten Guidance Bureau newly established in 1967 prepared necessary reference materials for the better education and caring of children by teachers, visited one unit to set up a model, frequently organized classes and meetings to exchange experiences in order to further improve the practical level of teachers.

Children -- the future pillars of our society -- are growing up cheerfully and wholesomely at elegantly organized kindergartens equipped with all necessary means of indoctrination instructed by politically and professionally well-qualified teachers.

Primary Education

To effectively ensure general nine-year compulsory education the primary education sector carefully surveyed school age children from 7 to 16 years of age and rearranged people's schools and middle schools for students to receive the benefit of this educational system in schools not far from their residences.

Taking into consideration particularly the age and psychological features of students, secondary schools were divided into boys' secondary schools and girls' secondary schools. Boys' classes were differentiated from girls' classes. The schools proposed as their foremost task to indoctrinate students as a new generation boundlessly loyal to comrade Kim Il-song, provided in all areas of instruction indoctrination in party policies and revolutionary traditions, communist indoctrination with emphasis on class indoctrination, and trained students as the red fighters of the party by making them actively participate social and political activities.

All schools enhanced the political and ideological nature of subjects on social studies, further improved the contents of education and educational methods on the scientific principle. In natural science subjects students intensely studied the basic natural sciences, and experimental and practical education was strengthened.

In particular during the period when students receive basic technical education the sector gave more instructions to students in "basic production" subjects and organized more experimental and practical lessons to have them master technology. Also, the sector systematically taught knowledge useful in socialist construction.

At the same time, the sector improved educational content to fully exert the superiority of the new educational system which organically merges technical education with general education, and followed it with the new drafting and publication of schedules of lessons, outlines of instruction, textbooks, and references materials.

The sector also strengthened instructor personnel work vital in the guidance of public education, so as to firmly arm them with the party's unitary ideology and to further enhance their role among students and people as the propagandists and indoctrinators of party policies.

In particular, the sector guided workers of educational administration organs to surmount such old frames of reference as bureaucratism and formalism, to embody the Ch'ongsal-li spirit and the Ch'ongsal-li method in controlling educational content in schools at all levels and correctly implementing the outlines of instruction, and also unraveled complex problems.

To thoroughly implement the important educational policy of our party in each period, the sector organized model schools by types in each city and county, and by generalizing these models generally raised the level of public education. In 1967 educational administration agencies regularly organized model classes, lecture classes, and training courses to improve the political and practical qualities of instructors.

Instructors and students upheld the slogan: "One for all, and all for one," and broadly pursued the movement to win the titles of the "Ch'ollima class" and the "Ch'ollima school."

Teacher Training

With the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory education to materialize the educational program of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on ' April 1967, the teacher training sector improved teacher training to suit the new people's educational system.

In 1967 the party and the government newly built and reorganized everywhere higher normal schools to train kindergarten instructors, teachers' colleges to train people's school instructors, and normal colleges to train middle, high, and higher technical school instructors.

These teacher training institutions established in each province not only trained kindergarten teachers and instructors for various levels of schools in the province, but also served as the bases for improving the quality of incumbent teachers and instructors. In 1967 a large number of male and female instructors were trained at these training institutions capable of fully providing basic technical education at middle schools.

The teacher training sector not only systematically taught students comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, his writings, and their embodiment -- our party policies, but also further intensified the glorious revolutionary traditions inherited by our party.

At the same time, the sector waged a struggle to oppose dogmatism, flunkyism, bourgeois ideology, right and left opportunism, feudal Confucian ideology, and to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system.

To thoroughly implement comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and our party policies designed for the educational sector the teacher training sector generally improved course schedules and outlines of instruction, and firmly established self-identity in education and indoctrination, and in scientific research.

During 1967 teacher training institutions dispatched students during vacations, productive labor periods, and after school hours to factories, enterprises, rural areas, fishing villages, and to the general public to massively propagate party policies and broadly carry out mass enlightenment, thus involving students actively in social and political activities. In this manner students were indoctrinated and trained through lessons as well as in practical struggle to become ardent revolutionaries and social and political activists boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and who know how to devotedly fight for the fatherland and the people.

Higher Technical Education

With the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education on 1 April 1967, former two-year higher technical schools were reorganized into three- to four-year higher technical school to accept graduates of five-year middle schools for the aim of higher quality of higher technical education to suit the new educational system.

At the same time, the sector newly determined indexes for major subjects to improve the quality of education in higher technical education and to fully serve the economic development of the nation, and the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions.

Through practical research in the production technical processes encompassing specialized instructors in all sectors, technicians and specialists at production sites and research agencies the sector fully scrutinized instruction and indoctrination in major subjects, eliminated some irrational indexes, and additionally established new subjects. Thus, of the previous major subjects two indexes were eliminated, and 32 indexes newly established.

The sector also organized and practiced the drafting of course schedules which are vital in improving the quality of education.

In the newly adopted course schedules, the number of social and political subjects such as the history of the Korean Workers' Party, party policies and the number of their instruction hours were increased in order to thoroughly arm the younger generation with the party's unitary ideology and to equip them fully with political and ideological training as revolutionaries, beginning in their school days.

In the new course schedules, the number of instructional hours for such subjects as mathematics, physics, and chemistry were increased to strengthen general education, the education of basic natural science subjects in particular, and to give full education in specialized technical education based on thereon. In the schedules basic technical subjects and specialized technical subjects were further ramified and the instructional hours in these subjects too were increased, and accordingly the hours for experiment and practice of these subjects were also increased.

As a result of improvements in the content of course subjects, instructional systems, and instructional methods, the sector was able to decisively improve the rate and extent of comprehension and in basic technical subjects and specialized technical subjects.

At the same time, the sector firmly organized the ranks of instructors so as to have them correctly implement the newly adopted course schedules and outlines of instruction and actively organized and worked to improve their political and professional qualities.

Technical Education Designed for Learning While Working

The higher technical school sector designed for learning while working in 1967 worked to shape educational content to suit the features of production sites and the attitudes of working youth.

Above all the sector increased the number of social and political subjects needed for students to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system and party policies and the number of related instructional hours. Then, to arrange for this the sector organized general subjects and technical subjects and the number of related instructional hours so as to render them directly useful in productive activities.

The sector also established selective specialized subjects within the same courses, gave 20-30 extra hours to the subjects urgently needed at factories and enterprises to which students belonged so as to teach them specialized technical material of the factories and enterprises concerned.

Especially since toiling students who learn while working perform their work with high skill and technology in the fields of their specialization, the sector set the hours of production practice of these students as one-third of those for daytime students, and let them confirm theories they learned in classes through experiment in the remaining hours.

At the same time, by boldly eliminating facts that working students know about in their productive activities, different from the case of daytime higher technical school students, and giving them concrete instructions on elements they find hard to understand and that are not touched upon in their productive activities, the sector had toiling students make effective use of the technology they learned.

Also, in 1967 by bringing veteran technicians and specialists long trained at production sites and with rich experience into this educational sector, the sector eradicated dogmatism and formalism in indoctrination and instruction and gave substantive teachings by fully reflecting our production reality.

To more qualitatively train technicians among the working class, the sector redeployed the school networks.

The sector also improved the guidance system over schools designed for learning while working and their control and management to suit the features of these schools.

By taking advantage of the favorable condition that schools are established in factories and enterprises under economic ministries, the sector allowed ministries, factories and enterprises concerned to take charge of building the material-technical basis of schools, formulating and executing annual budgets, and supplying the rear area. Then the sector let the Ministry of Common Education and educational administrative agencies of provincial, municipal, and county people's committees to take charge and implement guidance over educational content.

The sector also actively managed the working people's secondary school to improve the level of general knowledge and the technical and cultural level, which is vital in the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions as proposed in comrade Kim Il-song's "Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question."

In 1967, to improve basic technical knowledge and general knowledge the sector drafted new course schedules so that working people could bring the educational content up to the level of developing objective situations, and re-compiled and distributed textbooks in several subjects, including the Korean language and mathematics.

By organizing classes for instruction and lecturers in this sector, the sector worked hard to constantly improve their political and practical level.

As a result, the level of political knowledge of all adults receiving the benefit of working people's secondary schools at factories, enterprises, and in rural areas and the level of their general basic technical knowledge were raised one stage higher.

Higher Education

In 1967 the higher education sector thoroughly established the party's unitary ideological system among instructors and students, established self-identity in scientific work and scientific research, and worked hard in nurturing the growing young generation as sturdy revolutionaries firmly armed with comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology and as communists equipped with latest in scientific information and culture.

The sector also energetically waged the struggle to revolutionize and transform instructors and students into the working class. The most important work during this year in revolutionizing and transforming instructors and students into the working class was to newly institute the subject on party policies in course schedules and to strengthen indoctrination in comrade Kim Il-song's writings and instructions, party history, revolutionary traditions, and current party policies.

The sector newly brought into each college a lecture course in party policies or the committee on the course in party policies, and organized these lecture courses with socially and politically trained excellent instructors thoroughly armed with the embodiment of comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, our party's unitary ideology and the idea of self-identity.

In compliance with the Cabinet Decree No 11 the higher education sector systematically sent instructors to production sites, and made students actively participate in social and political life to learn in daily reality the revolutionary character and organizational character of the working class.

In strict compliance with comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic instructions on establishing self-identity in education and scientific research, the sector successfully and fully revamped course schedules and instructional content to be more useful to our socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The sector set up at agricultural colleges courses on water control designed to directly contribute to raising our agriculture to a new scientific and technological basis, and other several original courses and began to teach them.

The sector also vigorously pursued the work to liquidate dogmatism and flunkysm in the lecture system and the educational content of a series of social science courses, starting with philosophy and political economy, and to thoroughly establish self-identity.

The sector successfully embodied in particular the decision of the political committee, the Central Committee, and the Korean Workers' Party, "On Further Developing Biology" (dated 19 April 1967), in indoctrination and education, and in scientific research.

The sector arranged educational content to contribute more to rapid agricultural growth and expansion of the livestock industry, and to the protection, increase, development, and use of national biological resources.

By making students in this sector actively participate in efforts to positively protect and increase national natural resources and to develop and utilize them, the sector indoctrinated students to become pioneers after graduation in protecting, adding to, and employing useful animals and plants.

Higher Education for Learning While Working

The educational system designed for learning while working is the learning tradition from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and it is the brilliant embodiment of our party's idea of self-identity.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, comrade Kim Il-song established within the guerrilla force the revolutionary learning style of learning while working and while marching. He established the educational system of always organically merging education with revolutionary practical activities, and expanded the system.

Inheriting after the liberation the glorious traditions forged in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, our party founded in 1947 evening and correspondence education systems designed to train national cadres without taking laborers away from production and worked hard in developing it.

At the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, comrade Kim Il-song proposed the task of massively operating evening colleges and correspondence colleges and showed his deep concern about the studying conditions of students and the students' standard of living.

In particular, on 9 March 1960 comrade Kim Il-song personally guided the Kim Ch'aek Technological College and proposed the policy of training more technicians, more rapidly, and with better quality to realize the grandiose program of socialist construction, and to allow the training of technicians to catch up with rapidly developing realities. And he instructed on the need for founding factory colleges.

In pursuance of comrade Kim Il-song's personal guidance and his great initiative, the expanded plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in August 1960 adopted the decision to establish factory colleges on such production sites as modern and large factories and enterprises.

Thus our factories and enterprises became bases not only for production but also for cadre training.

This system of learning while working was a higher educational system proposed by comrade Kim Il-song with complete originality. Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "These colleges make possible the training of many intellectuals from the working class and the intimate combining of education with production, and theory with practice. Since many basic-crew laborers receive higher education without leaving their job, it is possible now to more rapidly develop production and technology."

In 1967, as one of the projects to thoroughly carry through comrade Kim Il-song's directives issued on 13 June 1961, on 23 February 1965, and on 25 May 1967, the sector further improved educational content and instructional methods.

Since these college students are the laborers who directly operate equipment at production sites, the sector revised course schedules and instructional outlines to make students become completely proficient in the production technology of their specialized fields by decisively cutting down on lecture hours on the structure and operation of equipment and giving more emphasis in lectures to principles reflecting fully our way of life.

At the same time, the sector established a model laboratory at Yongong Mechanical College for the purpose of intensifying the individual experimental system and generalized it through practical model classes throughout the nation, with all colleges, including those at Kangson, Tae'an, Pongung, Hungnam, Songnim, and Ch'ongjin following suit.

Thus in 1967, even in the higher education sector designed for learning while working, comrade Kim Il-song's great educational program further demonstrated its merit.

SCIENCE

For the working class to build a new society after seizing sovereign power, it is vital that it develop its own science with self-identity.

Attainment of self-identity in scientific research is a necessary condition for increasing its role as a weapon for the rapid development of science and for the remaking of society and nature.

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, exhorted us as follows in the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic: "The basic element in scientific research is to develop science and technology along the direction demanded by our revolution from the firm self-identical stance. Only if we firmly establish self-identity in scientific research, can we highly exert the initiative and talents of scientist and thus accelerate the development of science and technology, and more rapidly develop our economy by depending our own resources and our own technology."

By establishing self-identity in scientific research our party was able in an extremely short period of time to bring our formative science to the blooming period, and prepared the basis for bringing it up as a whole to world levels in the near future.

In 1967 the science sector thoroughly established the party's unitary ideological system among scientists, pursued scientific research by merging it with ideological training, and thus vigorously waged the struggle to raise the political and ideological level of intellectuals completely loyal to the cause of the party and the working class.

In 1967 the social science sector concentrated on explaining to and spreading among the broad masses the

great revolutionary thought of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the wisdom of his leadership, and his lofty morality.

Thus this year the sector vigorously pursued the work of explaining and spreading comrade Kim Il-song's report at the historic Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, "Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic published by comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, and our party lines and policies which embody his revolutionary thought.

In particular the efforts to explain and spread Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Family and His Early Revolutionary Activities, the lives and revolutionary activities of Master Kim Hyong-jik, the father of the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and Madam Kang Pan-sok, his mother were vigorously pursued.

At the same time, the sector expended extra efforts in closely studying explaining, and spreading the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party forged during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years organized and developed by comrade Kim Il-song.

The glorious revolutionary traditions forged by comrade Kim Il-song in the 1930's are the roots of the Korean revolution. Accordingly, it is most vital in our revolution and construction to study, explain, and spread the revolutionary traditions.

Indoctrination in revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means of revolutionizing and transforming the entire society into the working class.

In the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic, comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows: "By intensifying indoctrination in revolutionary traditions among toilers we must make all persons model after the indomitable and lofty revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary forerunners and their noble revolutionary character."

In support of the leader's directives the social science sector concentrated on further intensifying study of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party and on explaining and spreading them.

In making this year the 30th anniversary of the victory at Poch'onbo, the social science sector organized a national academic discussion conference to commemorate the occasion.

At the meeting scores of essays such as "The Battle at Poch'onbo and Its Historical Significance," "The Struggle for the Defense of the Guerrilla Bases Liberated Areas during the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle," and "Building the Organizational and Ideological Basis During the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle for the Founding of Our Party" were presented. Of these, the author in his article, "The Battle at Poch'onbo and Its Historical Significance," proved with concrete evidence the significance of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and the immortal accomplishments attained by the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

On the historical significance of the battle at Poch'onbo comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commented: "...Its significance is that the battle cast a ray of hope for the revolution by encouraging the conviction that the Korean people are not dead but are alive and they can conquer Japanese imperialism."

This article on the study of the battle at Poch'onbo with such tremendous significance was most valuable in explaining and disseminating comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary activities and arming all the people with his revolutionary thought.

In 1967 the technical science sector supported comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction and concentrated on solving pending scientific and technical problems, on fortifying the already attained scientific and technological accomplishments, and on actively introducing them into production to make complete use of the existing prepared economic basis. At the same time it vigorously waged the struggle to raise our science to a high scientific technological basis.

In support of the party's call for developing as a mass movement technological innovations in all sectors of the national economy, our scientists, technicians, and laborers exerted collective creativity to develop mechanical engineering and electronics engineering, and successfully solved scientific and technological problems posed in producing various types of heavy machines, and high speed and

high precision machines. In particular, during 1967 they exerted collective wisdom and creativity to invent the bearing metal welding method by the metal cutting method, the cylinder drill compression processing method by the spiral vertical rolling method, the extremely small table-type high frequency heating device, the automatic printing machine, and testing device.

At the national conference to discuss physics held at P'yongyang for three days, beginning on 22 January 1967, 16 general theses led by On Nuclear Matter were presented. These theses surveyed the research gains of our scientists in the elementary particle theory, solid state physics, quantum radio, sun research, and the trends in the development of physics worldwide.

In the solid state physics sector articles were presented on metals and paramagnetics, and an article "Internal Friction and High Temperature Hardness," vitally significant in scientific theory and practice.

At the conference for scientific and technological discussion on the introduction of advanced welding technology into the machine industry held at P'yongyang, 5-9 July, such articles as "Status of Welding in Korea and the Introduction of the New Wear and Tear Free Welding Method," "Welding of Domestic Stainless Heat-proof Steel," and others were presented. Because these articles contained new and original research findings helpful in solving problems at production sites, they contributed to the generalized practice of advanced welding technology in the machine industry.

At the first national conference of scientific and technological delegates sponsored by the National Cast-metal Association held at P'yongyang, 21-24 December such articles as "Production of Nonferrous Metal Belt Plates by Continuous Casting," "Experiences in the Production of Thin Plates by Graphite Casting," "Observations on the Line and Belt Continuous Casting from Molten Iron," and others which are valuable in advancing cast-metal production were presented.

Moreover, scientists from the electrification engineering research group and the Automation Institute of the Academy of Sciences assisted laborers and technicians at the production site in introducing a painting method using an electrified painting machine in place of the compressed air sprayer, with the result that while saving six tons of paint per year and cutting the labor force by more than a half, the painting rate was more than doubled.

In 1967 at the national conference for academic discussions on hydrological scientific and technological experience and measures for river improvement, such as the methods to prevent sitting of in plains and rivers, the common types and features of soil and sand movements, and the reinforcement of structures and shore protection work were discussed.

In support of the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference and comrade Kim Il-song's instructions issued in Hwanghae Namdo, the agricultural sector placed agricultural guidance on a firm scientific technological basis from the results of a full national survey of existing means of agricultural production, including water and soil, in order to vigorously pursue comrade Kim Il-song's directives, and to raise farm produce through scientific farming.

Scientists from the seed-breeding research institute and the crop cultivation research institute have researched how to raise agriculture to a high scientific and technological basis to bread corn which does not bend even in stormy regions and which has abundant ears, and high yield barley seeds which can be planted before the second crop and which can be harvested ten days sooner than at present.

At the national conference for scientific and technological discussions of the agricultural machine sector held at the Ch'ongsal-li cooperative farm, Kangso-gun, 21-24 December, such valuable scientific and technological problems as "Harvesting Time of Rice Plant," "Effect of the Drum rpm on Tonghal[sic] Rice in Rice Threshing" were discussed.

At the national conference for academic discussions of the veterinary sector held at P'yongyang for three days beginning on 28 March, such articles as "Intermediate Host of the Pig Hook Worm and the Cycle of Its Infection," "Cause of Poison by Nitrite and Its Cure and Prevention," which would help solve complex problems in livestock production were discussed.

At the presentation of the oil and fat-product forest sciences held at the forestry sector of the Academy of Sciences for two days, beginning 16 January, the problem of growing oil and fat-product forests totaling 20,000-30,000 p'yong in several years by massively planting such oil-producing trees as walnut trees, punji trees, kajung, and saenggang to extract more oil from scientifically and technologically raised oil forests in our hills and fields was

discussed. And such research reports as "Cultivation Method of the Wallnut Tree," "Studies on Kajung Trees," "Biological Features of the Walnut Tree and Measures to Increase the Fruition Rate," and "Studies on Sex and Ecology of Punji and Saenggang Trees" were presented.

In 1967 our scientific and research institutes carried out exchanges in science and technology with scientific research institutes of several countries of the world.

On 23 May the Democratic People's Republic of Korea branch of the World Poultry Science Association was organized at P'yongyang.

The plans for scientific cooperation for 1967-1968 between our Academy of Sciences, the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, and the East German Academy of Sciences were signed at P'yongyang.

The plans for scientific cooperation for 1967-1968 between our Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences were signed at P'yongyang.

The protocol on scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences was signed at P'yongyang.

The delegation of our Democratic Scientists Association participated in the 29th meeting of the executive board of the World Scientists League.

The delegation from our Academy of Sciences participated in the general meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the socialist October Revolution.

The delegation of our General League of Industrial Technology participated in the 23rd Soviet Electrical [sic] sciences discussion.

The delegation from our General League of Industrial Technology participated in the scientific and technological discussions on electric circuit networks held in Rumania.

The delegation of our General League of Industrial technology participated in scientific and technological discussions held in the Soviet Union.

The Eighth meeting of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation between Korea and Germany was held at P'yongyang.

The Eighth meeting of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation between Korea and Mongolia was held at P'yongyang.

The 10th meeting of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation between Korea and China was held at P'yongyang.

The eighth meeting of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation between Korea and Poland was held at P'yongyang.

The 18th meeting of the committee for scientific and technological committee between Korea and the Soviet Union was held in the Soviet Union.

The eighth meeting of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation between Korea and Rumania was held in Rumania.

A delegation of our Academy of Sciences visited the Soviet Union, Cuba, Democratic Germany, and Poland.

Delegations from the Academy of Sciences from Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Berlin, East Germany, and Poland visited our country.

MAJOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Academy of Sciences

This was founded on 9 October 1952 in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No. 183.

Research Institutes

Physics and Mathematics Research Institute, Zoological Research Institute, Botanical Research Institute, Geological and Geographical Research Institute, Engineering Research Institute, Experimental Biological Research Institute, Central Ferrous Metal Research Institute, Nonferrous Metal Research Institute, Central Fuel Research Institute, Silicate Research Institute, Machine Industry Research Institute, Automation Research Institute, Industrial Microbiological Research Institute, Chemical Fiber Research Institute, Chemical Industry Research Institute.

Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences under which are Inorganic Chemistry Research Institute, Organic Chemistry Research Institute, Macromolecular Chemistry Research Institute, Analytical Chemistry Research Institute, and Astronomical Observatory.

In addition, there are the Academy of Sciences comprehensive plant, the scientific experimental factory, and the construction office.

Academy of Social Sciences

This was founded on 17 February 1964 in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No. 11.

Research Institutes

Economic Research Institute, Law Research Institute, Historical Research Institute, Philosophical Research Institute, Linguistics Research Institute, Literature Research Institute, Archeological Research Institute, and Classics Research Institute.

Academy of Agricultural Sciences

In February 1956 this was founded as the Agricultural Science Research Institute. On 18 August 1958 in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No. 78 it was redesignated as the Agricultural Science Committee. Thereafter, on 8 August 1963 in accordance with the Cabinet Approval No. 505 it was reorganized as the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Agricultural Committee. On 11 January 1966 in accordance with the Cabinet Approval No. 10, it was redesignated as the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Research Institutes

P'yongyang Branch Academy, Chongju Branch Academy, Kangye Branch Academy, Sariwon Branch Academy, Haeju Branch Academy, Wonsan Branch Academy, Hamhung Branch Academy, Kyongsong Branch Academy, Hyesan Branch Academy, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Crop Cultivation Science Research Institute, Plant Protection Science Research Institute, Agricultural Chemistry Research Institute, Soil Science Research Institute, Agricultural Mechanization Research Institute, Facilities Engineering Research Institute, Breeding Science Research Institute, Corn Research Institute, Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Veterinary Research Institute, Feed Science Research Institute, Pomiculture Research Institute, Sericulture Research Institute, Yongsong Experiment Station, Breeding Stations, Academy of Agricultural Sciences Branch.

Academy of Medical Sciences

This was first founded as the Medical Science Research Institute in June 1958 in accordance with the Cabinet Decree No. 42, and was redesignated as the Academy of Medical Sciences on 5 November 1963 in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No. 73.

Research Institutes

Microorganism Research Institute, Experimental Medical Science Research Institute, Second Clinical Science Research Institute, Chongyang Clinical Research Institute, Oriental Medical Science Research Institute, Sanitary Research Institute, Industrial Medical Science Research Institute, Uiju Psychiatric and Neurological Science Research Institute, Hamhung Clinical Medicine Research Institute, Hamhung Tuberculosis Research Institute, and Nutrition Research Institute.

Subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health is Kangso Convalescent Center, and subordinate to the General Bureau of Medical Facilities are Medical Facilities Research Institute and Pharmacological Research Institute.

Academy of Pedagogy

This was founded on 27 December 1953 in accordance with the Cabinet Decision, No 88.

Research Institutes

Research Institute for Educational Theory, Research Institute for Student Indoctrination, Research Institute for Social Science Education, Research Institute for Natural Science Education, Research Institute for Technical Education, Research Institute for Designing Teaching Aids.

Construction Science Committee

This was founded on 20 July 1961 in accordance with the Cabinet Decision No 118.

Research Institutes: Earthquake and Construction Geological Research Institute, Architectural and Construction Research Institute, Construction Machine Research Institute, Repair Engineering Research Institute, Construction Mechanization Research Institute, and Building Materials Research Institute.

Additionally, under the Ministry of Fisheries Industry are the Eastern Sea Fishery Research Institute, the Western Sea Fishery Research Institute, and research institutes under various ministries.

LITERATURE AND ARTS

Presently our literature and arts confront the honorable and heavy task of upholding high the great revolutionary thought of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and its embodiment, our party lines and policies, of rousing the popular masses to the struggle for accelerating economic construction and defense construction and actively meeting the great revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland, and of indoctrinating and remolding them as strong revolutionary fighters and ardent patriots who can devote their lives to the struggle for the party and the leader, and for the fortification and development of the socialist system established in our country.

In the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic, comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows: "We must support the party policy for literature and arts and continue to endeavor to develop literature and arts. Workers in the literature and arts sector must create a large number of works on the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people, on the solemn image of the struggle of our people who have inherited the armed struggle, and on the revolution representing vivid realities, and thus contribute to revolutionizing and transforming all of society into the working class."

Highly endorsing comrade Kim Il-song's directives, writers and artists vigorously struggled above all to thoroughly arm themselves with our party's unitary ideology and to revolutionize and transform themselves into the working class, and endeavored to create more and better revolutionary and combative literary and art works to suit the era of the revolution.

The Central Committee of the General League of Literature and Arts and its organizations intensified among writers and artists the study of comrade Kim Il-song's

directives given to the literature and art sectors as well as study of the revolutionary traditions, and sought concrete measures for them to highly endorse the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic and generate a great upsurge in the creation of revolutionary literature and arts.

In compliance with this our writers and artists strove to achieve high revolutionary descriptions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organized and led by comrade Kim Il-song, the heroic valor displayed during the Fatherland Liberation War by our People and our People's Army heroes who inherited the struggle, the solemn image of struggle of the Ch'ollima riders who are generating a great upsurge to implement the party line for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction, and the anti-American national salvation struggle of the revolutionaries and people in the southern half fighting to drive out the American imperialist aggressors and to liberate the southern half.

In particular, in 1967 writers and artists devoted all their energy and wisdom to recreating in immortal artistic description the course of the glorious revolutionary struggle of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of our people, his great accomplishments, the wisdom of his leadership, and his lofty morality, and fully exerted the style of collective creativity to reap considerable accomplishments.

In 1967 the literature and art sector actively recreated the figure of the leader in epics, lyrics, novels, travelogues, dramas, music, dance, and fine arts. These included the epic, "A Song of Praise to the Leader," a short novel, "History of Iron," "The Great Love," "On a Clear Morning," a song, "40 Million Sing of the Leader," a drama, "Sunlight at Poch'onbo," (created by the Hyesan Drama Troops), a musical dance epic, "With the Wishes of 40 Million in One's Heart," (created by the National Opera Theater), and a sculpture, the monument to the victory of the battle at Poch'onbo.

In particular in marking in June 1967 the 30th anniversary of the victory of the battle at Poch'onbo, a monument commemorating the event was erected in historic Hyesan City with the utmost admiration and respect of our people toward comrade Kim Il-song, unprecedented patriot, national hero, and ever-victorious steel-willed general who is the esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and with the sincere wish of our toilers to transmit to

generations to come the immortal heroic valor of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force organized and led by him.

The height of this historic monument is 38.7 meters, its length is 30.3 meters, and the total length of its sculptured images is 78 meters. The number of figures included is 61.

The gigantic images of the group vividly depicting the red banner fluttering in the wind, and the anti-Japanese guerrillas and patriots vigorously marching behind comrade Kim Il-song standing at the forefront appear to have just crossed the Yalu River after traversed the steep mountains of Changbaek and strongly hark back to the steps of the march for the bright future of the fatherland.

The towering grandiose monument symbolizes the brilliant victory attained by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the course of the arduous revolution under the guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, to defeat Japanese imperialism, with the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the red banner flying high, the noble revolutionary spirit they possessed, their indomitable fighting spirit and their unmatched heroism, their revolutionary optimism and revolutionary comradery, and the undefeatable might of our continuously and vigorously marching revolutionary ranks.

The group comprised male and female guerrillas on both sides of comrade Kim Il-song in front of the banner made of red granite who pledge their allegiance to him and defend him with their lives at the eastern side of the sculpture symbolizing summer and in the western side symbolizing harsh winter show us the communist revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who galloped for the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution along the road charted by the leader, their indomitable fighting spirit, their brilliant accomplishments, and their lofty revolutionary work style.

Truly this monument is an artistic work and a historic monument on an unmatched grand scale summing up the brilliant course of struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who under comrade Kim Il-song's leadership fought with blood and arms in their hands to restore the fatherland and for the freedom and liberation of the people during the darkest period under Japanese imperialist rule. It captures in an epic picture the revolutionary character of the anti-Japanese fighters and their immortal accomplishments.

In 1967 the creative group of the National Opera Theater depicted in the opera, "With the Wishes of 40 Million People in One's Heart," in an epic pictorial form, the course of the glorious revolutionary struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force organized and led by comrade Kim Il-song, unprecedented patriot, national hero, and ever-victorious steel-willed general who, embodying the destiny of the people during the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, triumphantly blazed the future path to restore the fatherland by going through fire.

The creative group represented sincerely in diverse artistic forms of chorus, quartet, and dance combined with revolutionary songs the scene showing comrade Kim Il-song at the young age of 14 crossing the Yalu River with the firm determination not to return home before Korea would become independent, the struggle for arming the anti-Japanese guerrilla force and their march to the fatherland, and the historic battle at Poch'on-bo.

The work is a grandiose song of praise dedicated to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and it has further swelled the admiration, respect, and fidelity of the audience toward the leader.

The opera, "Immortal History," created by the Railway Ministry artistic theater, sketched the outstanding leadership and inspiring strategy and tactics of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of our people, his high morality, the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people to him, with historic period from the 1937 celebration for the victory of the battle at Poch'on-bo to the battle of Kansambong as the background.

In 1967 fine artists beautifully painted 40 pieces of gigantic historic pictures showing the course of the great leader during his youth and the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by oil paintings, "Leader Receiving Patriotic Indoctrination from his Father," "Comrade Kim Il-song Conducting Marxist-Leninist Study among Students," and "Comrade Kim Il-song Proclaiming the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force." Thus they contributed to the thoroughgoing arming of the toiling masses with the party's unitary ideological system.

Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows in the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic: "Indoctrination in revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means of revolutionizing people.

Experience show that such indoctrination has a tremendous impact on the revolutionization of those people who have not directly experienced the ordeals of the revolutionary struggle and those who have not been oppressed by landlords and capitalists. With stronger indoctrination among toilers in revolutionary traditions, we must make all toilers model after the indomitable and lofty revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary forerunners and their lofty revolutionary character."

In 1967 writers and artists proposed as their vital task to recreate the lofty revolutionary characters of the anti-Japanese fighters who were thoroughly loyal to comrade Kim Il-song in order to nurture our toilers and young people as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to comrade Kim Il-song and as matchlessly strong fighters and struggled for its implementation.

In particular, the song, "At the Foot of Ponghwa Mountain," a song about the revolutionary activities of Master Kim Hyong-jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese fighter and ardent patriot who organized the Korean Nationalist Association at Ponghwa-ri, the song, "Mother of Korea," which sings about Madam Kang Pan-sok, a faithful wife of a revolutionary who raised comrade Kim Il-song as an outstanding leader of the Korean people and a great mother of Korea who fought for the liberation of Korea, and the song, "At the Ferry of P'op'yong," which tells about the ferry where comrade Kim Il-song at age 14 crossed the Yalu with the firm pledge that "he would not return home until Korea would become independent," were written this year and became popular. These songs contributed greatly to making our toilers recognize the deep roots of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party.

Moreover during this year works with the theme of the revolutionary traditions, such as a suite of musical dances, "Under the Banner of the Revolution" (created by the Yanggang-do Song and Dance Troops), a drama, "The Sunlight," (created by the Korean People's Army Theater Group), artistic films, "The River Flows" (created by the February 8th Movie Studio), "The Guerrilla Hero, Comrade Kim Chin" (created by the Korean Artistic Film Studio), and "Comrades, Accept This Rifle" (created by the Korean Artistic Film Studio), and a group dance, "The Snow Falls" (created by P'yongyang Song and Dance Troops) were created.

The drama, "The Sunlight," which successfully created the glorious model of a female revolutionary fighter, depicts artistically the lofty inner world of a female

anti-Japanese guerrilla, Kim Myong-sun a true fighter of the leader, who received in early 1937 orders from comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, to proceed with underground operations, acted in every step and at every moment in accordance with the leader's instructions to lay the favorable ground for the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force into Korea and to make necessary material preparations in an attempt to materialize the comrade commander's grandiose idea on the restoration of the fatherland, and who carried through to the end through fire and water the revolutionary duties she was charged with.

In particular the scenes showing our heroine, Kim Myong-sun disguised as a niece of the village head, Kang (who was our operative), arriving at Togang-ni, Changback prefecture, to instill in the hearts of the villages suffering double and triple oppression by Japanese imperialism and the landlords and ignorance the idea of the ten-point major program of the Fatherland Restoration Association, organized the Women's Association, rallied the villages in organizations to have them volunteer for the support and aid for the guerrilla force make the viewer warmly feel the victory of the great revolutionary thought of the comrade commander.

And it makes viewer warmly feel also her boundless loyalty to the leader in the scenes showing the heroine arrested when the organization was on the verge of discovery by the enemy investigation network and rescued by herself the danger of the organization, and she ensured the security of the organization and its normal activities by safeguarding the secrets even though she was taken to the execution ground.

"...Comrade commander! I am going to the execution ground.... But the sunlight of the comrade commander shines through everywhere. Now I can clearly see the day when the grandiose idea of the comrade commander on the restoration of the fatherland...."

The boundless faithfulness and admiration of the heroine, Myong-sun, toward the leader of the revolution, and her tenacity in living in accordance with the comrade commander's will and conviction, and in breaking through all difficulties have important indoctrinational significance in arming our people with the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas defending with life the command post of the revolution.

The drama impressively shows us that his sunlight which no force can suppress, his sunlight which led our people to victory, glory, happiness, and prosperity and made the socialist paradise bloom on this land, and the most affectionate and greatest sunlight of the leader still brightly shines over us.

An artistic film, "The River Flows" which recorded on the cinema screen the story of a daughter of a rural hand growing up as a fighter and an ardent revolutionary loyal to the leader during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle emphasizes the idea that the Korean revolution is bound to win because of the boundless admiration and respect toward comrade Kim Il-song, the great revolutionary leader, the absolute trust and faithfulness to him, and his presence.

In his instructions issued on 4 February 1966 comrade Kim Il-song exhorted that revolutionary works must show in depth how those who did not know even the word, revolution, came to have a concept of revolution, how they came to have the determination to carry out the revolution and how in the turbulent struggle they came to adopt revolutionary thought as their own firm conviction, and how they grew up as communists who would not hesitate to devote their lives for the revolution. And he taught us that such works can be created not only through large forms but also through small forms.

Standing firmly on the spirit of comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, film makers showed concisely yet clearly the course of growing of the heroine, Songnyo, into a revolutionary by the bold use of cinematic omission, flashback, and implication. By depicting the growing up of the heroine, Songnyo into a revolutionary-communist fighter as she became armed with comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, the film makers contributed to preparing our toilers as imperial guards and suicide squads defending with their lives the party and the leader in any adverse circumstances.

Since events during 1967 demanded that we strengthen our People's Army troops and our people as the indomitable revolutionary ranks and the matchlessly strong steel-willed ranks boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader, our writers and artists strove to create works with revolutionary traditions as the theme as well as to adequately describe the mass heroism of our People's Army troops and our people exerted during the Fatherland Liberation War, their

revolutionary optimism, and the beautiful tradition of unity between military and civilian.

The scenario, "Polestar," numerous short novels, and lyrics, typical good examples. Truly our writers and artists created more revolutionary literary and art works than ever before to arm the toiling masses firmly with comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought.

During 1967 writers and artists paid special attention to viewing from the standpoint of party policies and from the class standpoint of the working class the tense realities of life of our people, and representing them artistically.

The flame of the revolutionary upsurge kindled personally by comrade Kim Il-song while giving in-person guidance in June 1967 to the Hamhung district roused writers and artists to the full reflection of the image of the struggle of our working class who, with rifle in one hand and hammer in another, were exerting mass heroism and matchless revolutionary spirit in the revolution and construction in order to actively meet the great revolutionary event of unification of the fatherland.

Because the triplet dance, "At the Construction Site" (created by the P'yongyang Song and Drame Troops), created in this course excellently represented the inner world of the Ch'ollima riders of our era with the placid and nimble dancing words, it greatly touched on the hearts of our toilers. Moreover, scores of science films such as "Let Us Keep Our Houses and Villages Clean," "Soil," "Rice Plants and Water," and "Frogs" were made. One of the proud accomplishments of writers and artists during 1967 is that these films aided the agricultural toilers who rose up to implement the comrade premier's instructions on scientific farming and helped the upsurge in production in all sectors of the national economy.

At the historic Party Delegation Conference, comrade Kim Il-song deeply and scientifically analyzed the present condition of the South Korean revolution and clearly indicated the clear-cut direction and method for nurturing the revolutionary force in South Korea and for further intensifying the revolutionary struggle.

Accordingly, it is vital in culminating the South Korean revolution and in preparing our toilers politically and ideologically who are to accomplish the historic work of unification of the fatherland to adequately reflect in

the creation of revolutionary literature and arts the anti-American national salvation struggle of the people in the southern half.

Using as materials the facts that the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots developed mass revolutionary struggles, including armed guerrilla warfare in defiance of the colonial policy and bestial fascist oppression of the American imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique and exerted the indomitable revolutionary spirit, writers and artists during 1967 created the group dance, "The Fighting Southern Land" (created by the P'yongyang Song and Dance Troops) and the dance, "Flames of the Struggle," to contribute to works in which the anti-American national salvation struggle was the theme.

During 1967 the South Vietnam Liberation Army song and dance team and the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet Ensemble visited our country to give performances, and further deepened the friendship and unity between the peoples of these countries and our people.

The South Vietnam Liberation Army Song and Dance Team which performed at the capital of the revolution, P'yongyang, Hamhung, Kaesong, Wonsan, and the People's Army troops on scores of occasions showed on the stage the chorus, "Anthem of the South Vietnamese Liberation," and ardent love of the fatherland, indomitable combative spirit, and revolutionary optimism of the heroic South Vietnamese people who were united under the banner of the South Vietnamese Liberation Front and waged the decisive battle against the American imperialist aggressors to liberate the southern part, to defend the north, and to unite the fatherland.

They sang in excellent Korean the "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Mother of Korea" with their utmost admiration, respect, and loyalty, and trust toward comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot, a national hero, and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, and great leader of 40 million Korean people, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the audience.

The group dance, "Woman Guerrillas of Dong Tap," which shows the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese Woman Guerrillas who with rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in another struggled to smash the American imperialist aggressors by fighting while producing and production while fighting, the group dance, "We Cannot Give Up Even

One Inch of Land," which shows the struggle of the South Vietnamese people who defended to the last their homes by courageously fighting against the barbaric earth-scorching operations of the American imperialist aggressors and their policy for "strategic hamlets," the male voice solo, "Your Voice Will Echo Forever," which sings about the indomitable fighting spirit of the hero, Nguyen Van Troy, and the single string solo, "For South Vietnam," which sings about the warm brotherly friendship of the North Vietnamese people toward the South Vietnamese people, and the steely determination and conviction of the Vietnamese people to win by all possible means their national liberation and the unification of the fatherland impressively moved the hearts of the audience and received their utmost acclaim.

The Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet Ensemble put on performances during their stay in our country at P'yongyang, Hamhung, and Wonsan, and works led by the "Song of Lenin" which reflected the ardent patriotism of the Soviet people and soldiers exerted during the great socialist October revolution, the Fatherland War, and their mass heroism, and the combative power and optimism of Soviet sailors.

Because they sang in excellent Korean the songs, "Song of Kim Il-song," "Mother of Korea" in particular, "Oh Mother-Party," and "We Just Wait for Your Commands, Leader," they received hearty praise, and unfolded the combative picture of the group dance, the "Arduous March."

Through these events we clearly felt that comrade Kim Il-song, One of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, received absolute support and trust not only from home but also from the world's peoples.

Mass Culture

During 1967 mass cultural work centered on thoroughly arming toilers with our party's unitary ideology, comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought, on revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and on vigorously rousing them to the struggle to thoroughly implement the decisions of the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party and the leader's instructions, and mobilized all means, forms, and methods of mass culture.

During 1967 all mass cultural agencies used materials on comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary family and his early

revolutionary activities to broadly develop indoctrination through such diverse forms as speeches, explanations, mobile museum, mobile exhibition, film, and readers' assembly. At the same time, they broadly spread among the toiling masses such materials on the revolutionary traditions as For the Freedom and Liberation of the People, Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, and Among the People.

Mass cultural agencies disseminated throughout rural villages progressive culture and living mode, new scientific and technical knowledge in order to practice the programmatic task proposed in comrade Kim Il-song's Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, and actively aided the expansion of the movement for the increased food grain by 500 kilograms per chongbo.

Mass cultural work was organized and implemented to successfully underwrite the indoctrination work to strengthen socialist patriotism and class indoctrination to frugally organize the nation's housekeeping, efforts to protect national natural resources, to add to them, and to effectively develop and utilize them in accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, dated 21 January 1967, on the further development of biology, the work to propagate the wisdom and legitimacy of comrade Kim Il-song's great educational program in connection with the adoption of the law for the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education, propaganda work to successfully ensure the elections of delegates to the Supreme People's Assembly and people's assemblies at all levels, and efforts to give social respect and love and active support and aid to wounded veterans, the families of People's Army in the rear, and the families of the war dead and patriots.

Cultural Hall

Cultural halls in each province, city (district), and county organized and pursued in 1967 diverse forms of mass cultural work to thoroughly arm toilers with our party's unitary ideology and to indoctrinate them as socialist builders boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader by revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class.

Cultural halls published works reflecting the wisdom of the guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his high morality, poems, witticism, short dramas, lyrics with

the revolutionary traditions, socialist patriotic indoctrination, class indoctrination, and communist indoctrination as content, and distributed them to the art groups of factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

Workers of cultural halls visited the art groups of production enterprises and aided the activities of the art groups in arming toilers with the party's unitary ideology, and in encouraging them for the struggle to implement party decisions and comrade Kim Il-song's instructions in each period.

Cultural halls also aided toilers in raising the level of production culture and life culture through a variety of meeting and visual propaganda devices such as talent contests and photographic exhibitions.

Cultural halls recruited exemplary and artistically inclined workers, peasants, and office workers as members, and taught them art theory and actual performance techniques after dividing them into the literature, music, dance, drama, and fine art sectors.

Cultural halls also indoctrinated and re-indoctrinated the leaders of the art groups of factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

Libraries

The Central Library, provincial (directly controlled city) libraries, municipal (district), and county libraries, 38 children's libraries, libraries at schools and research institutes, and libraries at factories and enterprises were regularly managed, and this contributed to the improvement of the scientific, cultural, and technical level of toilers.

In addition to conducting reading programs at libraries, library workers directly visited working places of scientists, technicians, and the toiling masses and widely disseminated Selections from Writing of Kim Il-song, and his other works, For the Freedom and Liberation of the People, Among the People, Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, and other scientific and technical books to aid them in arming themselves firmly with comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and in actively participating themselves in the implementation of the ideological, cultural, and technical revolutions.

National Central Library

This was founded on 27 November 1948. In 1967, in addition to activities within the library, this library further intensified the external service of disseminating books to toilers, scientists, and technicians.

As part of the new work forms and methods, this library organized the thematic meeting to deeply study comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary family, to arm toilers with his great revolutionary thought, and to indoctrinate them with the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party, compiled experiences gained from this into materials, and offered them to libraries to be generalized.

In particular the library properly organized the study room for comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history, regularly held meetings for the study of revolutionary traditions in the room, and regularly answered questions for readers and guided them in seeking materials, thus aiding the study of toilers of revolutionary traditions.

Museums and Memorial Halls

In 1967 museums in the capital and localities broadly organized indoor visits as well as mobile visits. In particular they broadly organized in many places mobile museums and mobile exhibitions with materials on comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary families and his early revolutionary activities, and materials on the study of the comrade premier's revolutionary activities and materials needed for arming with his revolutionary thought, thus contributed to arming toilers with the party's unitary ideology, and encouraged their laboring struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference.

The Korean Revolutionary Museum

This was founded on 1 August 1948 to indoctrinate working people and youth with the glorious revolutionary traditions our party inherited.

Here are displayed materials showing the glorious history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, unprecedented patriot, national hero, and great leader of 40 million Korean people, its immortal accomplishments, and

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our party forged in the course of its arduous struggle.

Here viewers learn many things from materials showing the great revolutionary thought and outstanding leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, who was born of a revolutionary family, early entered the revolutionary struggle, founded the first revolutionary military forces of the Korean working class, the anti-Japanese guerrilla force, and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, his great idea of self-identity, his revolutionary spirit of self-identity, his line for the anti-Japanese national united front, his father-like affection toward guerrillas and his indoctrination, and his blood ties with the toiling people.

The Korean Revolutionary Museum maintains branches at Mangyong-dae and Ch'ilok, the hometowns of the Korean people in their hearts where comrade Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood.

The Poch'onbo Museum

This was opened on 4 June 1963 in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the victory of the battle at Poch'onbo.

Here are displayed many materials showing the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized by comrade Kim Il-song, the unprecedented patriot, a national hero, an ever-victorious steel-willed general, a brilliant military strategist, and esteemed and beloved leader, covering the period from his early revolutionary activities to 15 August 1945, in particular the battle at Poch'onbo organized on 4 June 1937 personally by comrade Kim Il-song, and the battle in the Musan district thereafter.

Through exhibits viewers learn the outstanding strategy and tactics of comrade Kim Il-song who dealt annihilating blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and directly commanded the battle at Poch'onbo and the battle in the Musan district which infused confidence of victory and hope in the Korean people who had been suffering in the dark colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The Poch'onbo Museum maintains branches at P'op'yong where comrade Kim Il-song ferried cross for liaison work for his father when he was attending the primary school at Palto-gu, and where at the age of 14 he pledged not to return

until Korea became independent and began his revolutionary activities, at Taehungdan and Tonghung where the Korean People's Revolutionary Force personally led by comrade Kim Il-song dealt great blows to Japanese imperialism.

The Fatherland Liberation War Memorial Hall

This was founded in August 1953 at comrade Kim Il-song's direct initiative.

Exhibits are displayed in 11 buildings and are divided into 28 departments.

In the building No. 1 are displayed materials showing the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by comrade Kim Il-song, unprecedented patriot, national hero, ever-victorious steel-willed general, and the esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the founding of the Korean People's Army which directly inherited the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and its strengthening and development.

In the building No. 1 are also exhibited materials which expose the preparations of the American imperialist aggressors who forcefully occupied South Korea for the aggressive war against the northern half of the republic, and the bestial nature of their arbitrary attack.

In buildings Nos. 2 and 3 are exhibited materials on the wise leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of the 40 million Korean people who led the great Fatherland Liberation War to victory, his outstanding strategy and tactics, and materials showing the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people under his leadership, and the party's political work methods during the war.

In buildings Nos. 5 and 6 are shown materials indicating the struggle of the Korean People's Army by services, branches, materials showing the great victories won by the Korean people, and materials displaying the barbaric criminal acts of the American imperialist aggressors and their defects.

In the outdoor exhibition hall are displayed tanks, artillery pieces, air planes, and other military equipment of the American imperialist aggressors captured by the

Korean People's Army during the war, and tanks and planes destroyed during their invasion of the northern half after the war.

Through these exhibits viewers learn the great military thinking and strategic and tactical policies of comrade Kim Il-song who led the great Fatherland Liberation War to victory, his excellent commandship, his trust in the People's Army troops and the people, his meticulous guidance and concern about them, the fidelity of the People's Army heroes who inherited our party's revolutionary traditions in the 1930's, their indomitable revolutionary spirit, and their mass heroism.

Sinch'on Museum

This was founded in August 1958 and is at Sinch'on-up, Hwanghae Namdo.

In the museum are displayed historical materials showing the brigandish aggressive acts perpetrated by the American imperialist aggressors who began their aggression against our country ever since 100 years ago, and the barbaric bestial acts they committed in Korea, and materials exposing the cannibalistic acts of the American imperialist murders who bestially murdered thousands of people in Hwanghae Namdo just during the temporary withdrawal period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Materials displayed here contribute to indoctrinating toilers with the spirit of hatred toward the American imperialist aggressors, the mortal enemies of the Korean people since the time of our ancestors, and with the spirit of fighting to the end.

Korean Historical Museum

This was founded on 1 December 1945.

In this museum are displayed historic relics created by our ancestors covering the period from the primitive society to the mid-19th century in the order, primitive society (Paleolithic and Bronze periods), slave society (old Korea), and feudal society (the periods of the Three Kingdoms, Koryo, and Yi Dynasty).

The Korean Fine Arts Museum

This was founded on 28 September 1954.

In this museum are displayed fine art relics created during the period from the third and fourth centuries to date, and revolutionary and combative works painted by modern artists by ages, artists, and kinds.

Fifty-seven pieces of works with outstanding ideological art character selected from the works accepted by the Ninth State Fine Art Exhibition are displayed in the museum. Of them the oil painting, "On the Path of the March Forward," the first prize winner, attracts the greatest attention of viewers.

"On the Path of the March Forward" which shows in a highly artistic picture comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious steel-willed general, and brilliant military strategist, greatly contributes to the ideological, cultural, and emotive indoctrination of our toilers, and it further enriches the content of this museum.

The Korean National Folk Museum

This was founded on 10 February 1956.

In the museum are displayed relics and materials showing the life and customs of ancestors in a way to contrast today's society and the past exploiting society, and divided into primitive society, slave society, feudal society, and society since the 10th Century.

Exhibition Halls

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall

This was founded on 27 September 1956.

The hall shows the legitimacy and great viability of the line proposed by comrade Kim Il-song for building the self-sufficient national economy, and contributes to the indoctrination of toilers with his idea of self-identity.

In the heavy industry hall, light industry hall, and agricultural hall are exhibited actual products and materials showing the accomplishments attained by the revolutionary

spirit of self-reliance while the upsurge of the Ch'ollima was sustained in order to implement the basic line creatively proposed by comrade Kim Il-song for ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry and for simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

The Mothers' Exhibition Hall

This was opened on 17 November to implement comrade Kim Il-song's instructions issued at the National Conference of Mothers in November 1961.

In two large halls are displayed materials on experiences and methods which will help indoctrinating women with the party's unitary ideology, revolutionizing and transforming them into the working class, and nurturing their children as excellent reserve forces of communist construction, and materials about the deep concern of the party and the leader shown toward women and children.

In the first hall are exhibited materials on Madam Kang Pan-sok, the wife of the revolutionary and the mother of the revolutionary, and an ardent revolutionary herself for the liberation of women, materials on woman revolutionaries during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and women during the Fatherland Liberation War, and materials on the warm solicitude of the party and the leader toward women and laboring heroines who rendered meritorious services during socialist construction.

In the second hall are displayed materials on the boundless solicitude of the party and the leader toward children, Materials about experiences gained in bringing up children as the reserve forces of communist construction equipped with knowledge, morality, and physical stamina to suit their character and taste are displayed by the classification into nursery period, kindergarten period, and school period. Materials on the class indoctrination of children are also displayed.

In 1967 the exhibition hall held 138 mobile exhibitions and 190 mobile explanation tours.

Theaters

The Grand P'yongyang Theater

This was completed in August 1960 as a grand hall for public culture, which superbly combined beautiful national forms and socialist content with modern architectural techniques.

This building of a grandiose scale is adequately equipped with all facilities necessary for artistic creation and modern service facilities.

The P'yongyang Song and Dance Troops, the National People's Opera Theater, and the National Opera Theater engage in creative activities at the Grand P'yongyang Theater.

The National Dance Theater

In this theater are rationally arranged a circular stage, a one-sided stage, and a mid-air stage to be used for any kind of dance appropriate to the features of dance arts. Water ballets and ice dances can be performed the year round on the circular stage. The theater is equipped also with two music chambers, large, medium, and small practice halls, public dressing rooms, and modern service facilities.

The P'yongyang Young Students' Palace

This was founded on 30 September 1963 by comrade Kim Il-song's direct initiative and solicitude. It was designed to be an institution for the indoctrination of young students and a grand hall of study equipped with modern equipment and facilities.

Comrade Kim Il-song even laid the groundwork for this and concretely guided its design, construction, and control and management.

It includes a theater with 100 practice rooms (which can accomodate over 1,000 spectators), a gymnasium for various sports, including volleyballs, basketball, and gymnastics, a library with 200 seats for users, a recreation room, research rooms for social sciences, natural sciences, and arts, including 500 activity rooms and research rooms.

This palace has all material provisions for scientific research in a variety of fields, art and physical education activities such as astronomical telescopes, machine tools, automobiles, and thousands of other items of experimental tools and equipment, costumes, recreational equipment. All are offered free to students thanks to the solicitude of the party and the leader. The state allocates every year vast sums of money for the control and management of the palace.

Outside the palace are tracks, meteorological observation posts, and small animal houses. Experimental fields have been built for the activities of children.

Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted that the P'yongyang Young Students' Palace must become a comprehensive school for the learning, moral, and physical indoctrination of young students and a basis for extracurricular indoctrination.

In compliance with this instruction, the palace plays the role of a comprehensive school for firmly arming young students with comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and for nurturing them as the well-developed reserve forces of communist construction equipped with rich advanced scientific knowledge, lofty moral character, self-defense skills, and strong physiques. And it is a supply base for comprehensively synthesizing useful experiences, materials, leadership theories in extracurricular indoctrination gained in practical activities, and generalizing them nationwide.

The objects of the palace activities are students from people's schools going on to higher technical schools. After completing school work, they come to this palace during off-school hours to participate in various research groups for three months, six months, and or one year, and in mass activities designed to impart general cultural knowledge.

There are more than 100 research groups. They study comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary family, his early revolutionary activities, and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party, and learn about the superiority of our socialist system, collectivist spirit, and knowledge about organizational life, and scientific and technical knowledge.

Young students participate also in interviews with anti-Japanese fighters, heroes, noted social activists, in oratorical contests, in speeches on sciences, in research

discussions, presentation of creative work, appreciation meetings, performances by artists' groups, and plays.

Engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists are available at the palace to counsel young students. Moreover, doctors, masters, and artists participate as guests in social and cultural activities.

Every day more than 10,000 young students visit the palace to study.

Artist Groups' Competitive Performance

National Solo and Poetry Contests of Artists Groups

National solo contest (January-March) and poetry contest (March) of artist groups were held to encourage toilers who rose up to implement decisions of the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party and further popularize and develop activities of artist groups.

The solo contest was held in the divisions of national vocal music and modern vocal music. The poetry contest was held in lyrics, chorus poems, and poetical drama. Members of the artist groups in the contests presented works about the fidelity of the party and the leader, such as "Sentinel Sends Warm Greetings to the Leader," works on the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party and the unification of the fatherland, and works praising the creative laboring struggle of toilers who rose up for economic construction and defense construction.

The contests showed that the activities of mass artist groups are being popularized in accordance with the correct party policy for literature and art. They contribute to inspiring toilers to implement party policies and the leader's instructions.

National Thematic Performance Contest of Youth Artist Groups

In commemoration of the 55th birthday of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the 30th anniversary of the battle at Poch'onbo, the national thematic performance contest of youth artist groups was held from April to June.

The contest held to indoctrinate young students as ardent revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and strongly rousing them to the struggle to implement the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference showed the utmost revolutionary passion of our youth who defend with their lives comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, in any circumstances, who are armed with his revolutionary thought, and who carry through to the end his instructions. And it served as an important impetus for further developing mass cultural work.

The contestants performed on the stage on the theme of the great idea of self-identity and the wisdom of guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, unprecedented patriot, national hero, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, and esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The work presented by the Hamgyong Namdo artist group, "Let Us Follow Forever the Sole Path to Victory Charted by the Leader!," was highly praised, because it superbly represented the story that comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, personally visited the factory and brightly illumined the broad vista for the development of our chemical industry and its future path, and a story illustrating his concern about the health of laborers attending electric furnaces and his concern about each aspect of their life, and the firm determination of the laborers who cherished the pride of being his fighters and who would defend the factory from generation to generation.

Artist groups from P'yongyang Pukto and Hwanghae Namdo too also presented works vividly reflecting the revolutionary zeal of young students who were boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and would greet with preparedness the forthcoming great revolutionary event.

The results of the contest were as follows: First prize, "Let Us Follow Forever the Sole Path to Victory Charted by the Leader!," (Hamgyong Namdo); Second Prize, a tie between "Let Us Sincerely Follow the Leader Forward!," (P'yongan Pukto), and "They Still Stand at the Outposts," (P'yongan Namdo); Third Prize, "In the Leader's Bosom," (Hwanghae Namdo).

Sixth National Broadcasting Art Celebration of Young Students

This was held from April to August and more than 41,000 young students from more than 1,500 schools participated.

Participants presented at the celebration works expressing the utmost respect and admiration to Marshal Kim Il-song who brought about today's happiness to them, works showing their firm determination to follow the model and to grow up as true revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader, and works reflecting the struggles of young students who aided the People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War and the anti-American national salvation struggle of the young students in the southern half.

The celebration revealed that the artistic talents of our young students growing up happily in the affectionate bosom of the fatherlike leader are blooming more and more every day.

Of the 120 works winning prizes in the contest, "We Send Glories to the Fatherlike Marshal" by Moranbong Girls' Middle School Students won First Prize in chorus, while "The Guerrilla Messenger" presented by Sami People's School students of Haeju won First Prize in duet, and "We want to Be People's Army Soldiers" presented by Pongung Middle School won First Prize in solo.

"Ch'ugang" performed by Ch'ongjin Higher Maritime School students won First Prize in the performance of national musical instruments, and "We Are Miniture Sailors" presented by Sinp'o Middle School students won Special Prize in the field of national musical instrument chorus.

National Art Festival

The national art festival of 1967 (music and dance) was held in December.

In the festival held to generate a new upsurge in implementing comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on creating revolutionary and combative literary and art works, of raising one stage higher the ideological and artistic level of our arts, and contributing to the arming of toilers with the party's unitary ideology 14 central and local musical and dance troops participated.

Throughout the festival writers and artists demonstrated that they are thoroughly armed with the party's unitary ideology calling for knowing nothing but the revolutionary thought of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, who in each period clearly points out the path for our literature and arts to follow and leads our people to victory, and that they are filled with the determination to defend the leader with their lives in any adverse circumstances.

The stages at the festival were decorated with works reflecting the wisdom of guidance of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and his high morality, works containing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party forged by his outstanding leadership, the heroic valor of our People's Army and our people in the Fatherland Liberation War, works describing the revolutionary passion and lofty spiritual image exerted by our toilers in implementing our party line for the concurrent advance of economic construction and defense construction, works representing the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Korean people, and other diverse themes of revolutionary and combative art works.

Altogether 74 works were performed. Of these, eight were long operas, two were musical dance epics, two were dance dramas and others were music and dance pieces.

The festival proved that the party spirit, class spirit, and popular spirit of our musical and dance arts were enhanced, and their revolutionary and combative character was further intensified. And it demonstrated that when mysticism is surmounted in creative work and collective wisdom is used in creation, excellent works can be produced.

Because the majority of art groups which participated in the festival represented revolutionary and combative works with our national music, this demonstrated that progress had been made in the development of Korean music to suit a new context.

The order of groups prizes in the contest is as follows:

Operas

First Prize, "With the Wish of the 40 million People in the Heart" (by the National Opera Theater); Second Prize, "The Immortal History" (by the Ministry of Railways Art

Theater); Third Prize, "Relay Our Message, the Yalu River" (by the Chagang-do Song and Dance Troops).

Musical and Dance Ensemble Contest

First Prize, "Under the Banner of Revolution" (by the Yangang-do Song and Dance Troops); Third Prize, "Combined Plays" (by the National Play Theater)

Exhibitions

At the national exhibitions of art groups in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the republic, 170 pieces of work by members of art groups, including Korean paintings, oil paintings, illustrations, sculptures, commercial arts, and industrial arts were displayed.

Members of art groups poured their energy in the creation of works on the theme of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by comrade Kim Il-song. They also presented works on the heroic struggles of our People's Army troops and people during the Fatherland Liberation War and on class indoctrination.

They also presented works describing the image of our people armed firmly with the party's unitary ideology in generating the great revolutionary upsurge in the struggle to implement the party policy for concurrently advancing economic construction and defense construction.

Of these, the Korean paintings on the theme of the revolutionary traditions, "The Sound of the Bugle in the Heart," the oil painting, "The Guerrilla Base," the Korean painting on the theme of mass heroism of our People's Army and people during the war, "The Mother at the Hill," and "This is Also the Frontline," the oil painting, "The Wish at the Frontline," sculptures, "The Trust of the Party" and "The Song of Revenge," and industrial art, "The Secret Barracks at Karajibong" and many other illustrations which fully displayed high ideological and artistic talents were highly praised because of their revolutionary and combative content and artistic significance.

The exhibition showed that our mass fine art which contributed to the revolution and construction thanks to

the correct policy of the party for literature and arts was being popularized and making rapid progress every day.

15th National Exhibition of Artistic Photographs

This exhibition held in late November 1967 displayed 80 artistic photographs made by creative artists and new artists in this field in support of comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation on the creation of revolutionary literature and arts.

Photographs displayed conveyed the theme of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party, of the laboring struggle of our Ch'ollima riders with rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in another who generated renovation in economic construction and defense construction, of the happy lives of toilers, of the beauty of the daily transforming socialist fatherland, and of the urgent wish of our people for the unification of the fatherland.

Of these, the work, "Comrade Kim Il-song Looking After the Life of Toilers at the Dormitory of the Hwanghae Steel Works," superbly represented the merciful character of comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people who meticulously looked after every aspect of the life of toilers despite his busy schedule, his lofty morality, and his popular work style.

The color photograph, "The Monument of the Victory of the Battle at Poch'onbo," "One Matches for a Hundred Enemies," "The Morning at the Bivouac," "The Charge" depicting the training of the worker-peasant red militia, and "Blast Furnace Workers," "We Are the Youth Shock Troops for the Rehabilitation and Construction of the Capital," and "Golden Ricks" showing the struggle of toilers in all sectors of the national economy were highly evaluated by views because of the aggressiveness of the themes and their realistic representation.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of 40 million Korean people, exhorted us as follows: "Under our system nothing is more precious than people. We must develop public health work to protect the lives of people and to further promote the health of toilers."

In 1967 to thoroughly implement this exhortation the public health sector waged the struggle to thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system, to sanitarily and culturally organize urban and rural areas, to prevent diseases by further improving the medical care for toilers, to strongly prepare toilers for labor and defense, and to protect the health of children.

By deeply studying comrade Kim Il-song's writings, instructions, party policies, and the revolutionary traditions public health workers first of all armed themselves more thoroughly with the party's unitary ideology which knows nothing but his revolutionary thought. And they grew up as the red public health fighters of the party boundlessly loyal to the leader who regards the lives of people as most precious and most sincerely looks after their health, and as revolutionaries better prepared scientifically and technologically.

At the same time, public health workers vigorously organized and developed sanitary and cultural work as a people-wide movement to carry out the party's policy of preventive medicine and to improve the organization of medical services. With the rational use of vast state funds allocated to the public health sector for increasing medical care and preventive institutes and for training more medical workers, public health workers tried to give toilers more benefits of general free medical care.

As the system of jurisdiction for doctors was enforced in more areas, medical aid was brought closer to the public, and a more systematic medical benefit was given them.

In particular public health workers supported Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, worked harder in public health work in rural areas, and more firmly organized the material-technical basis of each municipal, county public health agencies and clinics. More public health workers were sent there, and the supply of medical drugs and medical facilities was systematically increased.

In compliance with comrade Kim Il-song's instructions issued on 20 October 1966, the public health sector improved and strengthened day nursery and kindergarten work to raise and indoctrinate children more wholesomely and better and to offer conveniences to mothers engaged in social labor, and widely established and managed children's wards in each industrial district and rural areas.

As the public health work of the people was intensified and the general life level of the people was raised, in 1967 the death rate of the population was decreased by more than 50 percent over the preliberation period, and the average life expectancy was increased by more than 20 years.

Sanitary Epidemic Prevention

Highly endorsing the instructions issued by comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of 40 million Korean people, for firmly adhering to the policy of preventive medicine, the public health sector concentrated on sanitary epidemic prevention work to thoroughly protect children and workers against diseases by giving priority to prevention over medical treatment.

The material-technical basis of epidemic prevention and sanitary inspection agencies was better organized, and the role of workers in this sector was further enhanced.

There are sanitary inspectors and sanitary epidemic prevention stations at the central and for each province (directly controlled city), city (district), and county. In addition, there is a sterilization station at P'yongyang, and quarantine offices along the coastal areas.

In compliance with the party policy for vigorously developing sanitation work as a people-wide movement, the system of sanitation propaganda work was more rationally reorganized, and the spreading sanitation knowledge and sanitation enlightenment were more actively developed.

In 1967 sanitation propagandists newly came into being, and sanitation propaganda sections of sanitation epidemic prevention stations and of medical treatment and prevention stations were organized better. And the role of public health workers in sanitation propaganda work was further increased. At the same time, mass sanitation propaganda and indoctrination was broadly organized and carried out through trade unions, the Agricultural Toilers League, the Women's League, educational and cultural agencies, and publication and news agencies.

Thus, the sanitation awareness of the public was further enhanced, and sanitation work was organized and developed as a mass movement. Consequently, the movement for organizing a model sanitary counties was continuously and vigorously pursued, and many model sanitary counties, model sanitary villages, and model sanitary neighborhoods were achieved in 1967.

At the same time, new steps were taken to improve and strengthen labor sanitation, children's hygiene, and nutrition hygiene to keep pace with developing socialist realities.

In particular, to fully protect the health of laborers working in the extractive industries, chemical industry, forestry, fisheries, and other sectors of the national economy, labor sanitation sections were newly created at industrial hospitals, and the ranks of sanitary doctors in this sector were strongly organized and their role was strengthened. This meant that the guidance over labor sanitation was further strengthened.

After conducting intensive and comprehensive investigation and study of the sanitary conditions and working conditions at factories, enterprises, and in rural areas, this sector improved the working conditions in those sectors in a sanitary manner appropriate to the actual conditions of our country, and more rationally organized the daily life of laborers, including their work and rest, nutrition, and physical training. As the guidance over school hygiene was strengthened and preventive treatment system of school children was better organized, their health and physical strength were further improved.

The epidemic prevention sector worked harder in preventive inoculation to prevent various contagious diseases. In 1967 in each district and county not only was the preventive inoculation team organized, but also the work system was fully organized and preventive inoculation work systematized. Thus, during 1967 various preventive drugs, including tuberculosis prevention drugs, were administered to all needy children and toilers.

An sanitary epidemic prevention was intensified through the self-aware enthusiasm of public health workers and the broad masses, urban and rural areas were organized more sanitarily and culturally, and the incidence of various diseases was continuously decreased.

Treatment and Prevention

In 1967 the treatment and prevention sector gave serious attention to training children and toilers more strongly for labor and defense through the struggle to prevent various diseases and to give better protection to the health of children and toilers.

The sector merged treatment and prevention agencies, or rearranged and expanded them, and trained and assigned more public health workers on the basis of a survey of conditions in public health facilities networks, thus further improving and strengthening the medical service for children and toilers.

In pursuance of comrade Kim Il-song's proposals in his report to the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the sector expanded the advanced medical treatment and service system and the system of jurisdiction for doctors, and enforced the system of jurisdiction for pediatric, internal medicine, and obstetric and gynecologic doctors in urban areas.

In particular, during 1967 the sector applied experience gained in the system of jurisdiction for pediatricians in force in 14 cities to all townships and workers' district across the nation to offer substantial aid in the medical care of all children.

The system of jurisdiction for doctors at workshops and pits was enforced at coal mines, mines, major factories, and enterprises to bring medical care closer to the production site. Consequently, the laborers' health was further protected and promoted.

The sector continued giving serious attention to improving and strengthening the public health work in rural areas.

In adherence to the spirit of Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, the sector organized better county people's hospitals, rural clinics, and other rural public health institutions, sent them more public health workers, and systematically increased the supply of medical drugs and medical equipment.

In particular, in accordance with comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on 20 October 1966, the sector aggressively carried out the work of creating disease-free villages, with the result that the public health work in rural area was further strengthened.

At the same time, the sector increased various specialist medical facilities and the number of beds in them. In particular the sector effectively aided oriental medicine.

In 1967 the mineral spring medical treatment sector adopted new measures to more broadly develop and utilize hot springs and medicinal water found everywhere for the promotion of the health of toilers. Accordingly, convalescent hospitals at hot springs and medicinal water fountains were rearranged and expanded. Control and management of many already developed mineral springs and their scientific research were strengthened to bring about more scientific and effective convalescence and treatment for toilers.

The sector organized better outpatient sections for mineral spring treatment at convalescent hospitals and nearby county hospitals and gave the benefits of specialized mineral spring treatment to more people, and ensured convalescence and treatment to cooperative farm members by taking advantage of their slack season during winter.

Moreover, the sector operated seasonal convalescent centers, and convalescent centers at factories and enterprises, and supplied efficacious medicinal water from Sogwangsa, Kangso, and other places to cities and industrial districts.

Health Protection of Children and Women

Upholding high comrade Kim Il-song's instructions of 20 October 1966 and 19 February 1966, the public health

sector in 1967 continued concentrating on the protection of the health of children and women.

In particular, adhering to the lofty intention of comrade Kim Il-song calling for giving children at a priority the best and most precious services, the sector expanded state funds at a level 1.2 more than in 1966 to organize better day nurseries and kindergartens and to improve their operation. As a result, children were better reared, protected, and indoctrinated.

During 1967 the sector organized the ranks of nursery teachers with persons of sound ideology and good character. Moreover, the sector reeducated nursery teachers at the training centers for nursery teachers at each city and county (district) as revolutionary fighters loyal to the leader, and further enhanced the role and responsibility of doctors and doctor's helpers at nurseries.

Since the sector continued giving serious attention to the operation of children's wards so as to raise children more strongly and to let mothers work with more ease at their work places, more children's wards were organized at cities, workers' districts, townships, factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms where woman workers were concentrated.

The sector gave extraordinary attention to the protection of women's health by employing such measures as organizing maternity wards in each municipal and county hospitals, and maternity sections at rural clinics, and increasing the number of obstetricians and gynecologists and the number of hospital beds for outpatients.

Thus during 1967 medical aid for children and women was further strengthened, and coverage of the free maternity care for working women of urban and rural areas was expanded.

Training of Public Health Workers

During 1967 as well, medical colleges, higher medical schools, and other local medical schools educated and trained a large number of public health workers as public health fighters with political, ideological, technical, and practical preparation.

In compliance with comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation to train doctors as communists first, training institutes

for public health workers intensified indoctrination in comrade Kim Il-song's writings and instructions, party policies, and the revolutionary traditions so as to train future public health fighters to master the basic principle of medicine, communistic humanitarian love.

While glorifying creative self-identical medicine training institutes for public health workers worked strenuously in theorizing medical techniques attained in our medicine and systematically teaching these techniques.

As a result, in 1967 a large number of public health fighters possessing comrade Kim Il-song's idea of self-identity and self-identical medical techniques were assigned to the public health sector. Consequently, the ratio of doctors and doctor's helpers per 10,000 was increased to 26.3 from 1.1 in 1946.

During 1967 the sector more thoroughly established the system of reeducation of public health workers and through intensive work reeducated a large number of doctors, doctor's helpers, pharmacist, pharmacutists, and midwives.

Medical Sciences and Medical Book Publications

In 1967 in our medical science field considerable accomplishments were attained in scientific research for total prevention of various diseases, for better protection of health of children and toilers, for development of modern medicine as well as Oriental medicine, and for theoretical systematization of popular cures, and the accomplishments were introduced into the practice of public health.

Much was accomplished in the publication of medical books in 1967 as well.

Many academic journals such as Korean Medicine, Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine, Korean Pharmacology, Sanitation Epidemic Prevention, and Oriental Medicine were published. And hundreds of thousands of technical books of more than 20 kinds needed for improvements in the quality of public health workers and for clinical practice such as Clinical Physiology, Nutrition and Health, Clinical Study of Rheumatism, and Diagnoses and Treatments for Pediatricians were published.

Besides, popular books and propaganda materials needed for increasing the common medical knowledge of the inhabitants and for sanitary enlightenment were published.

Production and Supply of Medical Equipment and Medical Drugs

The basic direction of the development of our pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries is to reinforce and perfect existing pharmaceutical and medical equipment factories, to further expand and strengthen their material-technical basis, and to increase the production of medicinal herbs so as to basically satisfy in two or three years the demand for medical drugs and medical equipment.

Along this direction, positive steps were taken to better organize the production bases for medical drugs and equipment, to increase production through maximal use of existing production areas and facilities, and to decisively improve product quality.

In compliance with the party policy for further developing the pharmaceutical and medical equipment supply industries and for increasing the production of medicinal herbs and the measures proposed by the Cabinet to reorganize the guidance system of the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industry sectors, the guidance system of the newly inaugurated General Bureau of Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment Industries was reinforced and rearranged, and the material-technical basis for the production of various medical drugs and equipment with our own facilities and resources of raw materials was more effectively organized.

As a result, the production of medical drugs was increased to 143.5 percent and their quality was markedly improved.

In particular by rearranging bases for the cultivation of medicinal herbs to develop the production of medicinal herbs, by specializing and intensifying their production, and by strengthening scientific and technological guidance of the production, per unit output was decisively increased, and medicinal herbs were raised as a mass movement. At the same time, the search for the resources of medicinal herbs was intensified to expand the volume of purchases of medicinal herbs and their varieties, and to fully meet the demands for raw materials in the pharmaceutical industry and Oriental medicine. Developed resources of medicinal herbs were further protected and multiplied.

On the basis of the resources of medicinal herbs, the public health sector more strongly organized provincial (directly controlled by cities) control office for medicinal herbs, and municipal and county branch offices, upgraded

provincial pharmaceutical workshops to pharmaceutical factories, and improved the production function of county people's pharmacies to further increase the production of medical drugs made from medicinal herbs.

PUBLICATIONS AND NEWS REPORTING

Under comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance, our publication and news agencies are actively serving to organize and mobilize the toiling masses to fulfill tasks of the political, economic, and cultural construction set by the party.

Our party's newspapers, magazines, and books, which are important means of linking the party with the masses, allow the broad masses to highly display their activism and creativity in the revolution and construction, since they explain and inform our party members and all the toiling masses on party lines and policies, spread and generalize the accomplishments of our people and priceless advanced experience gained in the political, economic, and cultural fields, and expose and criticize all old elements, stagnant and conservative phenomena which obstruct our advance movement.

During the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed under comrade Kim Il-song's direct guidance, he strenuously struggled to make available revolutionary publications, powerful weapons of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and published revolutionary and combative publications such as March First Monthly. As the glorious embodiment of the long struggle and wish of comrade Kim Il-song waged for founding legally authorized publications, Chongno was founded after the liberation as the forerunner of the party's combative organ, Nodong Sinmun.

Since publication and news reporting activities in our country rely on the correct publication policy of the Korean Workers' Party which has directly inherited the glorious traditions of the revolutionary publications founded by comrade Kim Il-song in the fires of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 19-30's, they always receive

the full support and trust of the broad masses and are excellently performing their role as collective propagandist-agitator and organizer.

The publication and news reporting sector in 1967 successfully commemorated the 31st anniversary of the founding of March First Monthly. This monthly, the organ of the Fatherland Restoration Association, founded by comrade Kim Il-song on 1 December 1936 amidst the fires of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors was a mass magazine of political theory with firm self-identity fully and systematically reflecting the general issues of the Korean revolution. Therefore, its publication was a historic event of gigantic significance in the development of the overall revolutionary movement and in the development of revolutionary publications.

March First Monthly, firmly based on comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought reflected in the ten-point major program formulated by him, reflected in a combative manner general issues raised in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the communist movement of the Korean people. It rallied the broad anti-Japanese forces under the revolutionary banner and strongly organized and mobilized them to the sacred struggle against the brigandish Japanese imperialists. It performed a huge organizer and propagandist's role in building up the organizational and ideological basis for founding our party, and made outstanding contributions to the development of the international communist movement.

In 1967 the sector marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House. The publishing house, founded on 24 April 1947 by comrade Kim Il-song's personal initiative, as a powerful ideological weapon of our party which inherited the glorious traditions of revolutionary publications forged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, summarized the glorious course of successfully performing the duties it was charged with in each period of the revolution after the liberation.

As true with other party publications, the party publishing house during the past 20 years has vastly contributed to resolutely defending the Party Central Committee led by comrade Kim Il-song, to establishing the party's unitary ideological system among party members and toilers by publishing comrade Kim Il-song's works led by Selections

Works of Kim Il-song and party documents, and organizing and mobilizing them to implement party policies.

P'yongyang Sinmun also summarized its proud history in marking its tenth anniversary, as it has upheld comrade Kim Il-song's exhortation issued at the time of its founding and has performed among the toilers in the capital the roles of organizer, propagandist, and mass indoctrinator.

Press Agency

The Korean Central News Agency is a news agency directly under the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean Central News Agency edits and publishes publications needed for domestic and foreign propaganda such as Korean Central News, Photographic News, English-language News, Russian-language News, and the Korean Central Yearbook.

The Korean Central News Agency broadcasts in English to Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe, and locally to the entire country.

The Korean Central News Agency has signed agreements on news exchange and mutual cooperation with news agencies of Asian, African, Latin American, and European countries.

Broadcasting

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee is a broadcasting agency directly under the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The committee is charged with organizing and releasing domestic and foreign broadcasts and broadcasts to South Korea.

Local broadcasting stations at directly controlled cities led by P'yongyang City and at provincial and county sites basically relay Korean Central Broadcasting programs and organize their own broadcasts for regional interest.

On 29 November 1954 the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee joined the International Radio and Television Broadcasting Organization.

The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee has signed agreements on mutual cooperation in radio and television broadcasting with radio and television broadcasting agencies of various Asian, African, Latin American, and European countries, and it is strengthening international cooperation in this field.

In 1967 the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee signed agreements on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting with the Mali National Broadcasting Station (18 April) and with the Polish Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee (14 July).

Newspapers

Our country has party and government organs such as Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson, as well as organs of mass organizations, other central newspapers designed for various strata of the population, local newspapers published in each province (and Kaesong City), and newspapers published by production enterprises, state-operated livestock farms, and colleges.

As of the close of 1967 the major newspapers published in our country are as follows:

Nodong Sinmun: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Workers' Party, published by Nodong Sinmun House.

Minju Choson: organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, published by Minju Choson House.

P'yongyang Sinmun: published by P'yongyang Sinmun House.

Nodong Ch'ongnyon: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Socialist Tilling Youth League, published by Nodong Ch'ongnyon House.

Nodongja Sinmun: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions, published by Nodongja Sinmun House.

Nongop Kulloja: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Agricultural Toilers' League, published by Nongop Kulloja House.

Kyowon Sinmun: organ of the Ministry of Common Education, published by Kyowon Sinmun House.

Munhak Sinmun: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Writers' League, published by Munhak Sinmun House.

Sonyon Sinmun: published by Munhak Sonyon Publishing House.

P'yongyang Times (English-language); published by Foreign Language Publishing House.

Magazines

During 1967 a large number of periodicals, including Kulloja and other magazines in the social science fields, Choson Munhak and other literary and art magazines, Saesedae and other students' and youth magazines, and foreign-language propaganda magazines were published.

The major magazines published as of the close of 1967 are as follows:

Kulloja (Monthly): organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Workers' Party, published by Kulloja House.

Choson Yosong: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Democratic Women's League, published by Mass Organization Publishing House.

Ch'ollima: a mass general magazine, published by Mass Organization Publishing House.

Saesedae: a students' and youth magazine of the Central Committee the Korean Socialist Toiling Youth League, published by Students and Youth Publishing House.

Choson (Monthly pictorial): published by Choson Hwabo House.

Inmin Kyoyuk, Kisul Kyoyuk: organs of the Ministry of Common Education, published by Kyowon Sinmun House.

Yoksa Kwahak: organ of the Historical Research Institute, the Academy of Social Sciences, published by Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.

Ch'olhak Yongu: organ of the Philosophical Research Institute, the Academy of Sciences, published by Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.

Kyongje Yongu: organ of the Economic Research Institute, the Academy of Social Sciences, published by Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.

Magazines in Natural Sciences Fields

Suhak Kwa Mulli, Saengmulhak, Chijil kwa Chiri, Chongi, Kumsok, Punsok Hwahak are organs of various research institutes, the Academy of Sciences, and published by Academy of Sciences Publishing House.

Technical Sciences Magazines

Konch'uk kwa Konsol, organ of the State Construction Committee and the Central Committee, the Korean Architects' League, published by Kongop Publishing House.

Choson Uihak: organ of the Ministry of Public Health published by Uihak Publishing House.

Magazines in Literature and Arts Fields

Choson Munhak, Chongnyon Munhak: organs of the Central Committee, the Korean Writers' League, published by Munyech'ong Publishing House.

Choson Misul: organ of the Central Committee, the Korea Fine Artists' League, published by Munyech'ong Publishing House

Choson Umhak: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Musicians' League, published by Munyech'ong Publishing House

Choson Yesul: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Theatrical Performers' League, published by Munyech'ong Publishing House

Choson Yonghwa: organ of the Central Committee, the Korean Cinema Artists' League, published by Munyech'ong Publishing House

Magazines for Foreign Propaganda

Choson (Pictorial, Russian-, Chinese-, English-, French-, and Japanese-language), published by Foreign Language Publishing House

Onul ui Choson: (English-, French, and Japanese-language), published by Foreign Language Publishing House

Saechoson: (Chinese- and Russian-language), published by Foreign Language Publishing House

Choson Muyok (Russian- and English-language): published by Foreign Language Publishing House

Choson Up'yo (English-language): Ch'oesin Publishing House

In addition many other magazines, including Namjoson Munje, Kogo Minsok, Hwahak kwa Hwahak Kongop, Uri Tongmu, Saehumang, Omun Yongu, Kwahagwon T'ongbo, Nongop Kwahagwon Hakpo, Konsol Kwahagwon Hakpo, are published.

Books

In 1967 the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House published writings of comrade Kim Il-song, including Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 1, The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party, Let Us More Thoroughly Embody the Revolutionary Principle of Self-determination, Self-sufficiency, and Self-defense in All Spheres of State Activity, Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution, On the Tasks of the Women's League, On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers Party, and party documents.

Selections from Writings of Kim Il-song, Volume 1, which has illumined the path for our people to follow contain 38 items of important writings from comrade Kim Il-song's theses, reports, speeches, and statements during the periods of the great Fatherland Liberation War and postwar rehabilitation and construction. They are historic documents which have charted the clear-cut line for the party and the people to follow during the most complicated and arduous period of our revolution, and which led our people to victory.

The Korean Workers' Party Publishing House also published comrade Kim Il-song's documents which comprise programmatic policies in socialist and communist construction such as the Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party (comrade Kim Il-song's report at the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party), Theses Concerning Our Socialist Rural Question, the collection of comrade Kim Il-song's speeches, On the Tasks of the Women's League, which contains his 16 November 1966 speech at the National Conference of Mothers, "Duties of Mothers in the Indoctrination of Children," and two other speeches), On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution (his lecture delivered on 14 April 1965 at the Aliaram Academy of Social Sciences of Indonesia).

The same publishing house also published Let Us Learn from Madam Kang Pan-sok, which conveys the great revolutionary spirit and lofty image of Madam Kang Pan-sok, the revolutionary's wife and the revolutionary's mother.

In 1967 the same publishing house published many recollections such as Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, Part 9, Recollections of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, Part 1, For the Freedom and Liberation of the People, Part 3, In Defiance of Any Adverse Circumstances, which displays the revolutionary thought of comrade Kim Il-song who strenuously fought only for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the people during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, his communist character, and his high morality, and the revolutionary spirit and lofty character of the anti-Japanese guerrillas indoctrinated and trained by him.

The Haksaeng Sonyon Publishing House published a collection of recollection of the boys' corps during the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle, Struggle of the Boys' Corps Members. The Kunjung Munhwa Publishing House published scores of volumes of recollections and pictorial recollections such as On the Way to the Expedition to Northern Manchuria. In particular, the same publishing house published large numbers of books for students of schools at all levels in the common education sector on the occasion of the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education. The publishing house also published a large number of books in general subjects, in basic technical subjects, extracurricula books, and reference books for all students who received the benefit of general nine-year compulsory technical education.

In addition, books and novels were issued exposing the reactionary nature of the fascist terrorist policy of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in South Korea, as well as collections of essays, various art books, literary books, and book on physical education.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN 1967

Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, taught us as follows on the present situation: "Although there are bound to be some ups and downs in the course of the development of the revolutionary movement, the overall situation is still developing favorably to socialism and the revolutionary forces, and adversely to imperialism and reactionary forces. The basic trend of our times which cannot be checked by any power is that socialism triumphs and imperialism declines."

The international situation in 1967 again proved the legitimacy of comrade Kim Il-song's proposition. During 1967 while socialism and the revolutionary forces made rapid progress, imperialism and the reactionary forces were in severe decline and collapse.

The struggle of the peoples for national liberation and freedom spread like wildfire in the Asian, African, and Latin American continents. And as the firepower of that struggle was concentrated on the American imperialists, who comprise the main force of aggression and war, international gendarme, the citadel of modern colonialism, and the most wicked enemies of the peoples of the world, the scoundrels were driven into an impasse.

In Vietnam, the focal point in the struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces at present, and wherever in the world the sinister influence of the American imperialists extends, the scoundrels were smashed down by the hard blows of popular indignation.

The heroic Vietnamese people smashed each time the criminal earth-scorching policy of the American imperialist

aggressors who tried to get out of their repeated defeats by expanding the aggressive war, their "search and destroy operations," and their "pacification operations," and their bestial bombing of the north. They completely overturned the "second dry season offensive" the warmongering Johnson clique clamored about. Thus the armed forces of the South Vietnamese people firmly took over the initiative of the war.

The Laotian people also crushed the criminal machinations of the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and continued their triumphant march forward.

Moreover, in Thailand which is serving as an air base and supply base of the American imperialists to commit aggression against Vietnam and Laos, the anti-American anti-government armed struggle was vigorously developed.

The Cambodian people successfully repelled the endless encroachments on their international borders by the American imperialists and the South Vietnamese and Thai puppets and firmly defended national independence and sovereignty.

The Japanese people who had persistently struggled for complete national independence and democratic development in this year as well denounced the American imperialist aggression of Vietnam and the Japanese militarists who served it and waged a common nationwide struggle for the return of Okinawa and the Bonins, thus dealing blows to American imperialism and its lackeys.

In Arab countries led by the United Arab Republic, Syria, Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, and Yemen the struggle against the Anglo-American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists was strenuously waged. In particular, when the Israeli expansionists provoked the aggressive war under the direction of the American imperialists, all the Arab people rose up as one and resolutely fought against the aggressors.

Flames of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism also burned fiercely in Africa.

The armed ranks of the Portuguese Guinean people who rose up with arms in their hands against the Portuguese colonialists under the aegis of the American imperialists defeated the enemy everywhere and expanded the liberated area. The armed ranks of the Angolan and Mozambique people which had grown up to many thousands in strength dealt

annihilating blows to the Portuguese colonialist troops, and expanded the liberated area. In South Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, Southwest Africa, and other British colonies as well the armed struggle of the people for national independence and freedom was fiercely waged.

In Latin America as well the people were encouraged by the victory of the Cuban revolution and continuously waged the national liberation struggle for freedom and independence.

The Cuban people smashed the ceaseless and crafty military provocations of the American imperialists, honorably safeguarded the revolutionary gains won by blood, and marked a great advance in socialist construction also in the face of the "economic blockade" by the enemy.

The Latin American peoples encouraged by such victorious advance of the Cuban revolution further fanned the flame of the guerrilla warfare.

In many countries, including Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru, the guerrillas established firm guerrilla bases in mountains, strengthened their ties with the people, and drove American imperialism and its puppet dictatorial regimes into dread by unleashing surprise attacks and ambushes everywhere.

As the first Conference of the Solidarity of the Latin American peoples held at Havana in the summer of 1967 drafted the basic line for the development of the Latin American revolution, it greatly encouraged the anti-American anti-dictatorial struggle of the peoples of this continent.

The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa defied the destructive maneuvers of the imperialists led by American imperialism and their interference in internal affairs and waged the strenuous struggle for national economic independence and political self-determination.

As the anti-imperialist anti-American struggle fiercely developed during the past year dealt severe blows to the imperialist aggressive blows led by American imperialism, it greatly advanced the overall cause for national independence, democracy, and socialism.

American imperialism, ringleader of world reaction, more and more desperately struggled to reverse this wheel of history, the course of lawful development.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "Although American imperialism is following the downhill road, it still has not given up its aggressive ambitions, and it is more openly displaying its brigandish nature.... In spite of the desperate struggle of the imperialists, today the overall international situation is turning favorable for peace and the socialist forces. The ranks of struggle against imperialism are expanding everywhere in Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

The American imperialists desperately tried to spread the war to all of Indochina and many places in Asia, while frantically expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam. In particular the American imperialists dared to carry out military provocation every day along the military demarcation line against the northern half of the republic to cause another war of aggression in Korea. However, their aggressive design was smashed each time by the counter-offensive of the Korean people and the People's Army firmly defending the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist anti-American front, and American imperialist colonial rule in South Korea was shaken to its foundation.

In spite of the crafty machinations of the American imperialists, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grew and prospered day after day, and its political, economic, and military power was rapidly increased.

The criminal machinations of the American imperialists for fabricating a new "anti-communist" military alliance by gathering up client and puppet states in Asia, for strengthening the "U.S.-Japanese-Korean military collusion," and for escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam was broken into pieces, and the scoundrels are now covered all over with wounds.

The provocative machinations of the American imperialists for expansion were dealt blows in Laos and received extreme hatred, denunciation, and rejection in Cambodia.

The American imperialist machinations for utilizing the Japanese militarists as the shock troops in the aggression in Asia and the criminal design of the Japanese militarists to launch their overseas aggression with the American imperialists in the background encountered the fierce attack of the Japanese people and were dealt with huge blows, and the "U.S.-Japanese security system" is being shaken.

Although the American imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to commit the aggressive war against the Arab people, it further accelerated their isolation in this area, because it aided the solidarity of the people there and their anti-American thrust.

The intrigue of the American imperialists designed to interfere in the internal affairs of the newly independent nations to alienate them one by one from the anti-imperialist front, and to make their puppets overthrow government encountered the consternation and counterattack of these countries.

The machinations of the American imperialists to stamp out the Cuban Republic by fabricating a new "Pullaya Hiron incident" were smashed. Today the Cuban Republic firmly stands in a center of the Western Hemisphere, and it is growing stronger and stronger every day.

All these facts suggest the bankruptcy of the so-called Asian strategy and world strategy of the American Imperialists who dreamed of conquering the world and show us that the scoundrels confront a declining destiny.

As contradictions and confrontation among Western imperialist powers became fierce, their internal disintegration and decline were further hastened.

France, which already left the NATO several years ago, drove the NATO Command out of France in May and compelled the American imperialist aggressive forces and the Canadian forces to withdraw.

Beginning with the devaluation of the pound by the British imperialists to control their economic crisis in November, in short order the Western capitalist world was swept into economic chaos. At this point France declared a "general offensive" to basically revamp the present capitalist currency system centering around the dollar and the pound. The Western imperialists who became suspicious of the credit of the dollar due to the French offensive began "movements to buy large quantities of gold." Because of this, the value of the dollar faced a grave crisis.

Moreover, because the revolutionary advance of the working class and the toiling people against capitalist exploitation and oppression registered great strides in the capitalist countries in 1967, the political and economic crisis the imperialists faced was further sharpened.

Looking just at the case of the American imperialists, their budgetary deficit reached 9.9 billion dollars, the highest in eight years, and their federal debts reached 340.3 billion dollars, and the deficit in their international payment amounted to 2.3 billion dollars, or twice the 1966 level. Because such economic bankruptcy gravely menaced the livelihood of the people, class contradictions in the United States were further aggravated.

In 1967 in the United States such large-scale strikes and riots unprecedented in recent years as the strike of automobile workers which paralyzed 91 automobile plants, the strike staged by the railways workers which paralyzed the railways across the nation, and the Negro riots broke out in more than 100 cities.

The American imperialists, ringleaders of world reaction, are being dealt grave blows from within and without and are following a downhill road. And the overall decline and fall of the imperialist forces have been accelerated.

All international moves proved that comrade Kim Il-song's analysis and evaluation of the current major international problems as made in his report to the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, in the political program of the government of the republic, and his theses, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," and his policy for struggle were fully justified. And all international moves showed more clearly that these documents have gigantic significance not only in the development of the Korean revolution but also in the development of the world revolution.

The anti-imperialist anti-American revolutionary line and policy advocated by comrade Kim Il-song roused great sympathy among the peoples who had risen up for freedom, national independence, and socialism, and who are vigorously encouraging and stimulating the American people's struggle.

Today international life clearly shows that comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary thought has firmly seized the hearts of the revolutionary peoples of the world, that it is turning into a powerful material force, and that it is making the great revolutionary current much stronger.

Our party's self-determining foreign policy based on comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought has won great

prestige among the peoples who are struggling for freedom, national independence, and socialism, and it is greatly influencing them.

The struggle for socialist construction and for the unification of the fatherland waged consistently by the Korean people under comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership are winning more and more active support of the peoples of the world fighting for freedom, national independence, and socialism. The number of international friends who support us is rapidly increasing, and the international position of the republic is being strengthened day by day.

The international situation during the past year showed that the international force of the Korean revolution grew steadily, and that it was turning more and more favorable to the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

Asia

China (The People's Republic of China)

China is situated in the eastern part of Asian continent. Its northwestern part forms high mountainous areas, and its southwestern part forms many mountain ranges. Thirty-six percent of its eastern part are plains and hilly areas. The total length of its coastal line is 14,000 kilometers.

Its western part has a continental-type climate, while the coastal regions in its southeastern part are very humid and have high precipitation, but temperature differences there are not great.

Area: 9.597 million square kilometers (of which the area of Taiwan is 35,759 square kilometers).

Population: 656,630,000 (as of 1957).

China is a multiethnic nation. Its major ethnic groups are Chinese (618,000,000), Manchu, Mongol, Hui, and Tibetan. Others include Korean, Uighur, Miao, Tung, and Piao.

Though many languages are spoken, Chinese is widely used.

Capital: Peking (population, 6.63 million, as of December 1958).

Politics: After the great October socialist revolution, the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party overthrew foreign imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalistic rule and on 1 October 1949 founded the People's Republic of China.

At the first session of the First National People's Congress on 20 September 1954, the constitution was adopted and promulgated.

The People's Republic of China carried out two Five-Year Plans for the development of the national economy, from 1953 to 1962, after the rehabilitation period (1949-1952). In 1956 the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft, and capitalist commerce and industry was basically completed.

On 16 October 1964 it successfully exploded the first nuclear device in western China.

On 17 June 1967, it carried out a test explosion of a hydrogen bomb. The announcement issued on this occasion stated: "The successful test explosion of the hydrogen bomb proves that the development of nuclear weapons of China has entered a completely new stage."

On 6 July 1967, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement protesting the bombing of a Chinese merchant vessel, the Hungchi-157, docked in Haiphong, Vietnam, by the American imperialist planes on 29 June, and demanded the immediate cessation of such a bestial act of piracy. It warned that American imperialism would be held totally responsible for any consequences.

National People's Congress: This is the supreme sovereign organ. The National People's Congress is composed of delegates from provinces, autonomous regions, directly controlled cities, military forces, and overseas Chinese. The term is four years, and it is convened once a year. During the recess of the National People's Congress, its presidium exercises power on its behalf.

The number of delegates elected in 1964 to the Third National People's Congress was 3,040, and the presidium was comprised of 115 delegates.

Head of State of the People's Republic of China:
The head of state is elected by the National People's Congress, and its term is four years. He promulgates laws and regulations in accordance with the decisions of the National People's Congress and its presidium. The head externally represents the People's Republic of China, commands the state's military forces, and proclaims amnesty and the state of war.

State Council: This is the supreme executive organ of the state. The State Council was organized at the first session of the Third National People's Congress in January 1965.

Premier: Chou En-lai
Foreign Minister: Chen Yi
Defense Minister: Lin Piao

Political Parties and Mass Organizations:

The Chinese Communist Party: This was founded on 1 July 1921 in Shanghai. Its supreme leadership organ is the National Party Congress. Its term is five years, and the membership of the party is 17,900,000 (as of June 1961).

Chairman: Mao Tse-tung

People's Political Consultative Conference: This was founded in September 1949 as the unifying body of the people's democracy. The membership of the national committee of the Fourth People's Political Consultative Conference was 1,199. Its standing committee was comprised of 159 members. **Chairman:** Chou En-lai.

China-Korean Friendship Society: Founded on 30 September 1958.

Relations with Korea: On 6 October 1949, China concluded diplomatic relations with our country at the ambassadorial level.

On 23 November 1953, an agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and China and on 31 December 1957, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and China were respectively signed. On 11 July 1961, a treaty of friendship, aid, and mutual assistance was signed.

On 23 November 1967, the committee for scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and China discussed

the draft for scientific and technical exchange between the two countries in 1968 and adopted the appropriate protocol. On 30 December, an agreement on the cooperation in public health between Korea and China, and the plan for its execution for 1967-1968 were signed.

Economy

China has such underground resources as iron ores, coal, petroleum, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, manganese, tin, lead, zinc, natural gas, gold, silver, copper, aluminium, nickel, sulphur, and phosphorus. It has also abundant water power resources. The forested area is about 107 million chongbo. About 40 percent of forests are concentrated in the Heilungkiang and Kirin areas in Northeast and in Inner Mongolia. While China is endowed with a favorable geographic setting for the material life of its society, it was a backward agrarian nation before the victory of the people's revolution. Moreover, most of the Chinese economy was controlled by foreign monopoly capital, and the economy was extremely unbalanced. Agriculture and domestic industries accounted for 77 percent of the economy, and light industry was stronger than heavy industry. Extreme imbalance was also found in the distribution of productivity. In other words, three-quarters of modern industry was concentrated in the eastern coastal region. In particular, about 54 percent of factories and factory workers were concentrated in Shanghai.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, enormous revolutionary changes occurred in the economy, and China entered the road of socialist construction.

During the 1949-1952 period, China rehabilitated its ruined economy and raised the basic sectors of industry and agricultural production up to the pre-revolution level.

During the first five-year period (1953-1957) for building the basis for national socialist industrialization, China strengthened the existing industrial sectors and at the same time built new factories and enterprises. The second Five-Year Plan got underway in 1958.

The 1965 draft plan envisaged about a 5 percent growth of agricultural production over 1964, and about a 11 percent growth rate in industrial output.

Rice, wheat, corn, cotton, Indian millet, millet, beans, potato, sweet potato, tea, tobacco, sugar cane,

sugar beet, jute, flax comprise the major agricultural products.

Food grains account for about 90 percent of the total planted area.

Cotton, the major industrial and economic crop of China, is produced in the Yellow River basin, yielding about two-thirds of China's total cotton production. Beans, accounting for a large proportion of the oil and fat crops, are produced in large quantities in the northern part of Northeast.

China has favorable conditions for the development of the livestock industry. Plateaus in the western part have abundant pasture grass resources, and sheep and goats are raised mainly in these regions. Pigs, cattle, horses, poultry, and other domestic animals are raised in large numbers in the plains of the eastern part.

As of the close of 1964, China had commercial and cultural relations with more than 120 countries and areas.

Publication and News Reporting: The Hsinhwa News Agency; Newspapers Jenmin Jihpao (organ of the Chinese Communist Party), Kwangming Jihpao, and Chiefang Chunpao.

Mongolia (People's Republic of Mongolia)

This is a landlocked country bordering on the Soviet Union and China. Its western region is mostly mountainous. Its southern region is mainly desert. Most of the country is situated at a high level of 1,000-2,000 meters above sea level.

Major portions of the population are found in the grass lands and in the northern part where forests are abundant.

It has a continental-type climate, cold and dry, and precipitation is extremely sparse.

Area: 1,565,000 square kilometers.

Population: 1.12 million (as of the end of 1966)

Politics: After the great socialist October revolution, the Mongolian people led by the People's Party (presently the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) drove out

the imperialist aggressors and overthrew the rule of the feudal lords in the country. They won the victory of the people's revolution on 11 July 1921, and proclaimed the People's Republic of Mongolia on 26 November 1924.

At the first great People's Khural Conference on 8 November 1924, a democratic constitution was adopted for the first time in the history of Mongolia.

In 1925 the Fourth Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party adopted a program determining the basic tasks of the democratic revolutionary stage.

At the 10th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in 1940, a program stipulating the main tasks for the construction of the socialist basis was adopted. In June 1940 the eighth great People's Khural Conference adopted a new constitution.

At the 15th Congress held in June 1966 the directive for the fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-1970) for the development of the national economy and culture in Mongolia was ratified.

The Third Congress of the National Agricultural Cooperatives held on 12 June 1966 deliberated on and resolved the problem of "revising regulations of agricultural cooperatives and the further development of the socialist economy."

The Great People's Khural Conference held on 30 June discussed the problem of "grass cutting," and the "Middle East situation."

On 25 June elections for the eighth local people's delegate Khural were triumphantly held.

Great People's Khural: This is the supreme sovereign organ, and its term is three years. The incumbent Sixth Great People's Khural was elected on 29 June 1966. The number of delegates is 287.

Chairman of the presidium: Jamsrangiyn Sambuu

Chairman: Batotslen Altangerel

Government: Premier, Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal (1 July 1966); Foreign Minister, Mu Duggerthlen; Defense Minister, Z. Rhagbatslen.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations:

The People's Revolutionary Party: The Mongolian People's Party established on 1 March 1921 was renamed in August 1924 the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Its membership; 48,570 (as of June 1966). First Secretary: Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal.

Trade Unions: This was founded on 16 August 1927; its membership, 171,300 (as of 1966).

The Revolutionary Youth League: This was founded on 24 August 1921 and has a membership of 75,000 (as of 1963).

Others organizations include the Women's Committee, the Committee for the Preservation of Peace, the Committee for Youth Organizations, the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Society (this latter organization was founded on 12 August 1960; Chairman, Mu Rhamtslen), and the Asian-African Solidarity Committee.

Relations with Korea: On 15 October 1948, Mongolia concluded diplomatic relations with Korea.

On 13 May 1956, an agreement on cultural cooperation, and on 2 November 1956, an economic and agricultural agreement were respectively signed.

In 1967 a protocol for commodity exchange and payment between the two countries for 1968 was signed (3 November).

On 13-17 June 1967 the delegation of our Supreme People's Assembly visited Mongolia. In addition, an agricultural delegation (in June) and a delegation of the Korean-Mongolian Friendship (in September) respectively visited Mongolia.

From Mongolia, the delegation of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Society (in July), and the delegation of the Writers' Union (in August) visited our country.

On 5 September 1967, the Mongolian government issued a statement calling for extending the repatriation agreement between Korea and Japan without revision and denounced the Sato clique of Japan who attempted to abrogate it.

On 2 October the newspaper, Unen, called for the withdrawal of the American imperialist forces from South

Korea and strongly demanded the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations Commission on Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Relations with Other Countries: In support of fighting Vietnam, Mongolia frequently denounced the American imperialist machinations for aggression and its policy for enlarging the war. On 4 February and 4 March, a Foreign Office spokesman issued statements demanding the cessation of the American imperialist aggression against Vietnam and bombing of North Vietnam. On 25 May, Mongolia issued a government statement denouncing the invasion of the demilitarized zone by the American imperialist aggressive forces. On 2 November, a Foreign Office statement denounced the bombing of Hanoi by the American imperialist air pirates.

On 25-29 December, a delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic party and government visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, denounced the American imperialist war of aggression, and pledged Hanoi its active support and encouragement.

A trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visited Mongolia in August and signed the commerce agreement for the two countries for 1968.

On 18 July, the Bulgarian party and government delegation led by Premier Zhivkov visited Mongolia and signed an agreement for friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the two countries.

In 1967 Mongolia began diplomatic relations with the Congo (Brazzaville) (in January), Mauritania (in March), Syria (in August), Ethiopia (in January), Greece (in March), and Australia (in March).

Economy

Most of the economy consists of the rural economic sector centered around the livestock industry. The chief animals raised are sheep, horses, goats, and camels. The number of heads of animals per capita is largest in the world.

Coal, crude oil, iron, gold, silver, copper, manganese, and tungsten are major underground resources.

In addition to development of livestock, in recent years farm production such as food grains, feed crops has been developing as a new sector. In the industrial sector new sectors including the fuel and motive power industry have been developed.

The fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-1970) looks forward to a 38-40 percent increase of gross agricultural output by further expanding and strengthening the material-technical basis of the rural economy, the rapid development of the motive power industry, the further increase in the production of building materials, and the increase of industrial products by more rapidly developing the most effective sectors of the light industry and the food processing industry.

As a result of expansion of the rural economy in recent years, the area planted in 1966 was rapidly increased by 7.6 times over 1955, and production of Indian millet, the main crop, showed marked increases.

At the same time, production of feed crops also made rapid increases, and thus great changes were made in the structure of the agricultural sector.

In 1967 Mongolia had 30 state-operated livestock farms, 284 agricultural cooperative farms, and 38 livestock machine stations.

The forested area is as large as 15,000 chongbo, and 56 million cubic meters of lumber are produced yearly.

In 1967 gross industrial production showed a 7.5 percent increase over the year before. In 1967 high voltage transmission lines between Dalhan and Ulan Bator were newly increased. The Tsahir coal mine and the Dalhan cement plant, and the Ulan Bator auto repair plant were newly established in 1967.

Consequently, Tsahir and Dalhan are being transformed into major industrial centers. Local industries centered on the food industry are also developing.

Main export items are livestock, wool, and hides. Livestock products account for 50 percent of total exports. Machine facilities, chemical products, and daily necessities are main import items.

The unit of currency is turhrik.

Social Conditions and Culture: During the 1966-1967 period 198,800 students attended 671 schools of various grades. Of these, 165,000 (or 15.5 percent of the total population) studied at 462 elementary schools. The number of students is expected to rise to 180,000 in the 1967-1968 period. The number of higher and professional schools is 26, and the number of students attending them rose 8.6 percent over 1966.

There are 1.7 doctors per 10,000 population.

Publications and News Reporting:

Mongolian News (Mutsame)

Newspapers: Unen (organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and government); Hutol Mer (organ of the Trade Unions); Chalchodin Unen (organ of the Revolution Youth League).

Magazines: Namin Amidral (organ of the People's Revolutionary Party).

Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

Vietnam is situated in the eastern part of the Indochina Peninsula and extends 1,200 kilometers south to north. It borders on China, Laos, and Cambodia. The northern part is a hilly plateau, and the northwestern part has high mountains. A mountain range extends from the northwestern to the southeastern region and suddenly drops into the sea. Fertile plains are found in the Red River basin in the north and around the Mekong River in the south.

Most of the country is in the tropical zone. The climate is sultry and the precipitation is high. Although varying with north and south locations, generally May-October is the rainy season, and November-April is the dry season. The precipitation is 1,800 millimeters in the north, and about 2,000 millimeters in the south. The average temperature is 29°C in summer and 18.5°C in winter in Hanoi. The average annual temperature is 27.6°C in Saigon, and the average temperature there in winter is still 26°C.

Area: About 330,000 square kilometers. North Vietnam, 158,000 square kilometers, and South Vietnam, 171,700 square kilometers.

Population: About 31 million. North Vietnam, 17 million, and South Vietnam, 14 million.

Some minorities are found in the mountainous regions, but most of the population are Vietnamese and speak the Vietnamese language.

Capital: Hanoi (population, about 650,000). The administrative center of South Vietnam is Saigon (population, about 1.4 million).

Politics: After invasion by the French colonialists in 1884 Vietnam became its colony. Since then the Vietnamese people struggled against external aggressors and waged tenacious struggle against the French colonialists. In 1930 under comrade Ho Chi Minh's leadership the Indochinese Communist Party, the forerunner of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, was founded, and the struggle of the Vietnamese people entered a new stage thereafter.

In 1940 during the World War Two Japanese imperialism occupied Vietnam with military forces in place of France. Toward the end of 1944 the Indochinese Communist Party established liberated areas in the six northern provinces and set up people's committees. On 19 August 1945 the Vietnamese people disarmed the Japanese militarist troops, caused armed uprisings throughout the country, and successfully carried out the August revolution to overthrow the Bao Dai regime.

On 2 September 1945 Chairman Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of Vietnam in the name of the Provisional Government, and founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

After the war the French colonialists in collusion with American imperialism crept back, and caused a full-scale war of aggression in December 1946. With the battle of Dienbienphu on 7 May 1954 in which the Vietnamese people dealt annihilating blows to the French aggressors as the beginning, they won great victories.

On 21 July 1954 the Geneva agreement was signed and the 17th parallel north was set as the provisional demarcation line between north and south. The agreement stipulated holding of general elections within two years and the realization of unification on the democratic basis. The agreement also prohibited the import of foreign military personnel and weapons into Vietnam and the construction of military bases and prohibited Vietnam from joining any military alliance.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam faithfully adhered to terms and conditions stipulated in the agreement and consistently endeavored to achieve unification through general elections across the country.

However, the American imperialist aggressors who crept into South Vietnam instigated their lackeys to violently trample on the 1954 Geneva agreement. Through the fraudulent "unilateral elections" of March 1955 American imperialism fabricated a puppet regime to rule over South Vietnam. Thus American imperialism transformed South Vietnam into its colony and a stepping-stone for its aggression in Asia. In 1961 the American imperialists provoked the criminal war of aggression against the South Vietnamese people.

American imperialism framed the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" in 1964 and expanded its aggressive war to North Vietnam.

American imperialism began with "special warfare," expanded the war into a "local war" in 1965, and openly "escalated" the war in 1966.

The heroic Vietnamese people are dealing severe blows to the American imperialist aggressors to defend the north, to liberate the south, and to achieve the unification of the fatherland.

At the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers Party Comrade Kim Il-song, the esteemed and beloved leader of the Korean people, referred as follows to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam and American imperialism: "The American imperialist aggression against Vietnam not only is against the Vietnamese people but also is aggression against the socialist camp, a challenge to the national liberation movement, and a threat to peace in Asia and the world. The Vietnamese people have risen up in one body for the sacred struggle to resolutely smash the American imperialist aggression, to liberate the south, to defend the north, and to unify the fatherland. By continuously dealing severe political and military blows to the aggressors, the Vietnamese people are driving the American imperialists into predicament. The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam has already liberated four-fifths of the land and two-thirds of the population, and the North Vietnamese people are successfully repelling the barbaric bombing of the American imperialist air pirates. The heroic

anti-imperialist national salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people is setting up a model for the peoples of the world struggling against imperialism and for democracy, national independence, and socialism, and is endlessly encouraging them."

The People's Assembly: This is the supreme sovereign organ composed of 455 deputies (of which 89 are from South Vietnam). The term is four years. The incumbent Assembly was elected in 1964 (the terms of office for deputies from South Vietnam were extended).

On 23 and 30 April 1967 elections for local people's assemblies were held.

President of the Presidium: Troung Chinh

Head of State: Ho Chi Minh

Government: Premier, Pham Van Dong (July 1964-); Foreign Minister, Nguyen Duy Tinh; Defense Minister, Vo Nguyen Giap.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations:

The Vietnam Lao Dong Party: It was formerly the Indochinese Communist Party, founded on 3 February 1930. The Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party on 3 February 1951 decided to rename it the Vietnam Lao Dong Party. The number of members and candidate members, about 540,000 (1962).

Chairman of the Central Committee: Ho Chi Minh

The Democratic Party-Socialist Party-Fatherland Front: A united front organized in 1955 encompassing all political parties and mass organizations.

The General Federation of Trade Unions: Organized in 1946. Membership, 500,000 (1962).

The Laboring Youth League: A youth revolutionary organization founded as the Indochinese Communist Youth League on March 1931. Renamed as the present title in 1956. Membership, 1.2 million (1966).

The Youth League and the Women's League: Organized in 1946. Membership, 3.5 million (1964).

The Committee to Defend Peace, the Asian-African Solidarity Committee, and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society: founded on 12 August 1965.

Main Events:

Starting in 1967 the American imperialist aggressors more frenziedly expanded the aggressive war in Vietnam. On the other hand, they persistently harped on the farce of "peace negotiations" in an attempt to conceal their aggressive nature.

American imperialism ravingly stepped up its destructive air war against North Vietnam in expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

That is, the American imperialists expanded the bombing from the 17th parallel area gradually on to the Vinh and Thanh Hoa areas (7 February), and even as far as north to the Lang Son area near the Chinese border, covering all of North Vietnam. On 21 April and 19 May they even approached Hanoi and Haiphong and carried out indiscriminate bombing. They randomly bombed for the purpose of mass slaughter Viet Tri, Thai Nguyen and other industrial cities, irrigation facilities in Thai Vinh, schools, hospitals, and various cultural facilities in peaceful inhabited areas.

The brigandish American imperialists outrageously employed heavy bombs and mass-destruction bombs, various types of poisonous gases, and poisonous chemical weapons. By mounting more than 100 sorties a day they carried out large-scale barbaric bombings without parallel.

As part of the "escalation" farce, the American imperialist aggressive forces have bombed since the beginning of the year the northern area adjacent to the demilitarized zone and even bombarded from the sea.

Under the pretext of "blocking infiltration by the North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam," the American imperialist aggressive forces frantically built the "McNamara Barriers" in the area south of the demilitarized zone.

Thus they desperately struggled to block the fraternal ties between the North Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese people and their common struggle.

The American imperialist aggressors constantly intensified the attacks and the machinations for provoking war against Vietnam, neighboring Laos and Cambodia by dragging in more of their dependent forces and puppet forces from South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. Thus the American imperialist aggressors obstinately connived to expand the fires of war to other countries in Southeast Asia.

At the same time the Johnson clique unfolded the "peace negotiations" farce to conceal their new intrigues to expand the war and desperately tried to soothe the rising anti-war movement of their own people and to check protest and denunciation by the peoples of the world. However, the American imperialists were not able to conceal their ugly aggressive identity.

The Vietnam Lao Dong Party and government consistently exposed the American imperialist machinations for aggression and its various deceptive machinations, continuously deal grave military and political defeats to the American imperialist aggressors, and drove them into a hopeless abyss.

On 2 March 1967 the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front denounced in a statement the "escalation of the war" by the scoundrels and emphasized that they would wage a resolute war in order to carry through the appeal issued by Chairman Ho Chi Minh.

The 13th conference of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front on 9 March discussed the problem of concerting all their efforts to defeat the American imperialists and resolved to deal the enemies annihilating blows in all parts of the north and the south in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the "day of the anti-American struggle" on 19 March.

On 13 July the Vietnamese General Federation of Trade Unions and the Vietnamese Women's League, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Geneva agreement, appealed to the world to strengthen the struggle to halt the American imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam and to drive all aggressors out of Vietnam.

On 31 August at the celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Premier Pham Van Dong denounced the American imperialist escalation of war and its deceptive "peace negotiations"

and emphasized that the only way to bring about peace in Vietnam is for the American imperialists to cease their aggression, that is, they must permanently and unconditionally terminate the bombing of Vietnam and other acts of war, withdraw all the American imperialist aggressive forces and their dependent forces out of South Vietnam, recognize the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, and let the Vietnamese people solve their own problem. He went on to stress that they would fight to the end for the day of victory as declared in Chairman Ho Chi Minh's appeal, dated 17 July 1966: "We will wage resolute struggle to the day of complete victory, no matter how great our sacrifices and hardships. Nothing is more precious than freedom or independence. When the day of victory comes, we will make our country again greater and more beautiful."

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people exposed every step in the deceptive nature of the American imperialist "peace negotiations."

On 3 January the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, issued a statement and denounced the "peace appeal" of the Wilson clique of Great Britain as a wicked move to aid the American imperialist intrigues to expand the aggressive war in Vietnam.

On 5 February Nhan Dan exposed the fact that Johnson, the American imperialist war leader, acted in his press conference on 2 May as if he had deep interest in the "immediate peaceful solution" of the Vietnam question, and the deceptiveness of his "declaration for peace," denounced that American imperialism cannot conceal their ravish machination with any words.

On 15 February Chairman Ho Chi Minh denounced the two-faced policy of American imperialism and sent a reply to Johnson, the war leader of American imperialism.

In his letter Chairman Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "...The United States government has committed war crimes, that is, crimes against peace and mankind.... Let us ask, who has perpetrated such terrifying crimes? They are the American forces and their dependent forces. American imperialism is totally responsible for the extremely grave situation in Vietnam. American imperialism provoked a war of aggression in Vietnam. The United States government must cease this aggression. This is the only way to restore peace.... The Vietnamese people will never succumb

to power and will never accept negotiations under the threat of bomb.

On 27 March a spokesman Foreign Ministry, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, denounced United Nation Secretary General U Thant's "proposals for a full and unconditional ceasefire and negotiations," and pointed out that "this draws no distinctions between aggressor and victim of the aggression, and ignore reality; it is tantamount to demanding that the Vietnamese people accept the conditions laid down by the aggressor, and that the United Nations has no right to interfere in the Vietnam question in any form whatsoever."

In 1967 the heroic Vietnam People's Army and militia and self-defense forces shot down 1,063 American imperialist planes with powerful anti-aircraft forces, bringing the total number of planes shot down during the three years to 2,700.

On 19 November, the day termed by the American imperialist aggressors as the "bloodiest day," they shot down as many as 19 planes and shot down two B-52 on 17 September in the Vin Lin area. Among the planes shot down were B-52 strategic bombers which the American imperialist aggressors bragged of as "Air fortresses," QH 50 A unmanned helicopters, and F-4D fighter-bombers.

Moreover, in 1967 the Vietnamese People's Army and militia destroyed 65 ships of the American imperialist aggressive forces engaged in arrogant bombardment and mine laying along the coast line. This was as much as eight times over 1966.

Relations with Korea: On 30 January 1950 the Democratic Republic of Vietnam established diplomatic relation with our country. On 20 November 1957 it signed the agreement for cultural cooperation with our country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and labor movement, declared at the Delegation Conference of the Korean Workers' Party: "The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people regard the American imperialist aggression against Vietnam as aggression against themselves and regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own one. Our people will more resolutely fight against the common enemy, American imperialism, and will do their utmost to

support and aid the Vietnamese people. We are ready to dispatch volunteers and fight alongside our Vietnamese brothers anytime the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam requests."

As part of the political program of the government of the republic, on 16 December 1967 comrade Kim Il-song stated: "I again solemnly declare that the government of the republic and our people are fully prepared to fight along with the Vietnamese people anytime the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam requests. We fully support the stand of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the solution of the Vietnam question and the political program of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam."

In our country on 6 March 1967 the P'yongyang City mass rally was held in support of the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialist expansion of the aggressive war against Vietnam. The week of 13-19 March were set as the time for the support of the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people and combative solidarity was sent to the fighting Vietnamese people.

On 22 April, 27 April, and 21 May the Foreign Ministry issued statements denouncing the American imperialist bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. On 25 May a government statement denounced the large-scale military operations of the American imperialist aggressive forces and the puppet forces in the demilitarized zone in Vietnam.

The Foreign Ministry issued statements on 20 July denouncing the bombing of various villages, including Vin Son village, north of the demilitarized zone, and on 15 August in denunciation of the bestial bombing of Hanoi City.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a Foreign Ministry statement on 22 November denouncing passage of the illegal "resolution on Korea" at the 22nd United Nations General Assembly.

In August the Vietnamese government delegation visited our country. On 6 August the delegations of the two governments signed agreements offering free military aid of our government to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an agreement on free economic aid, and an agreement on commodity exchange and payment for 1968, respectively.

On 12 June the 1967 trade agreement plan between Vietnam and our country was signed.

In 1967 a delegation of the Vietnamese General Federation of Trade Unions (in May) and a delegation of the Vietnamese Asian-African Solidarity Committee (in August) visited our country.

Economy and Society: Vietnam is abundant in coal, iron, tin, manganese, tungsten, gold, lead, and forestry resources.

The Hon Gay coal mine (annual production, 3 million tons), Hanoi Machine Plant, and Haiphong Cement Plant form the mainstay of this country's economy.

Chief agricultural crops are rice and corn. Rubber, sugar cane, bananas, coconuts, and coffee are also produced. Forestry resources cover over 60 percent of the land, and good-quality lumber is produced in large volume.

The heroic Vietnamese people, with rifles in one hand and hammer and sickle in another, achieved brilliant successes in the economic and cultural sectors too, while waging the harsh war.

The Vietnamese people developed on a large scale central industries as well as local wartime industries. In view of the heavy American imperialist bombing, they transferred many production facilities to safe areas and underground to continue production.

The first quarter of the 1967 plan was overfulfilled by 140 percent compared to the corresponding period in 1966. During the first half of the year alone hundreds of local plants, including over 100 machine plants, cement and paper-making plants began operation. Thus in 1967 the output at local production plants rose sharply. Compared to 1960 chemical fertilizer production climbed eightfold, and pump production by sixfold. During the first half of 1967 light industrial production in Hanoi showed a 10.5 percent increase over the like period in 1966, and the plan for production of producer goods was overfulfilled by 43.3 percent.

Agricultural production also showed continuous growth even though irrigation facilities were destroyed by the bestial American imperialist bombing, poisonous chemicals were sprayed, and natural disasters were severe.

Rice production per chongbo reached 1,874 kilograms during the summer of 1967, a 21 percent increase over the like period in 1966.

The production target 5 tons of rice per chongbo per year was successfully realized in one province, 40 counties, and at 1,700 agricultural cooperatives in North Vietnam.

The Mi Ha agricultural cooperative of Hai Duong Province produced 8.5 tons of rice, the highest record countrywide.

Provinces near Hanoi reaped bumper harvests in corn and truck crops. The number of pigs showed a 1.74 percent increase over 1966.

The supply and sales cooperative networks were expanded and their sales were doubled over 1965.

In particular foodstuff, clothing, shoes, and other daily necessities are sufficiently supplied.

The prices of commodities in 1966 dropped to 98.7, with the 1966 level set at 100.

During 1967 socialist competition was broadly developed in all sectors of the national economy, with the result that 4,800 work teams received the title of the socialist labor work team.

The number of students attending in the general education sector during the 1966-1967 school year reached 3.3 million. (There is one or more elementary schools in each township.)

As of 1967, there were 35 colleges and factory colleges, almost 200 secondary specialized schools, with almost 160,000 students studying.

In more than 90 percent of villages in North Vietnam (100 percent in plains and inland areas) had clinics and maternity facilities, and more than 80 percent of agricultural cooperatives had medical teams.

There are 710 hospitals, and 60 percent of those wounded in the war are being treated at village clinics.

Publications and News Reporting

Press: Vietnam Press

Newspapers: Nhan Dan (organ of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party); National Salvation (organ of the Fatherland Front); Lao Dong (organ of the Trade Unions), People's Army (organ of the Vietnam People's Army).

Magazine: Study (theoretical organ of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party).

Japan

Japan is a island nation lying southeast of Korea across the Eastern Sea. It is composed of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and other small islands. It has a climate similar to ours, but with more precipitation.

Area: 369,622 square kilometers

Population: 98,281,955 (as of 1 December 1965)

Capital: Tokyo (population, 11,025,000, as of January 1967)

Politics: The feudal system basically completed in the seventh-eighth centuries was overthrown by the reform backed by the new bourgeois force in 1867-1868, the "Meiji Restoration." Then Japan entered the road of capitalist development, and was already in late 19th Century-early 20th Century in the imperialist stage. However, the bourgeoisie maintained the "emperor system," vestiges of the feudal system, and in collusion with system feudal landlords carried out unlimited exploitation, fascist oppression of the people at home, and unlimited wars of aggression and brigandish plundering against other countries.

After the "Meiji Restoration" Japanese imperialism waged ten wars of aggression. In 1894-1895 Japanese imperialism started the Sino-Japanese War and plundered vast reparations, Taiwan, and the Pescadores from China. By starting the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-1905 it obtained southern Sakhalin, Liaotung Peninsula of China, Dairen and Port Arthur. In collusion with the Anglo-American imperialists, Japanese imperialism began in 1875 in earnest its

aggression against Korea and imposed the "treaty for the annexation of Korea and Japan" to transform Korea into its colony.

Having converted Korea into a base and supply base for aggression in Asia, in 1918 Japanese imperialism poured more than 70,000 troops into Siberia and Sakhalin against the Soviet Union and expended more than one billion yen in military expenditures. In 1938 it attempted a new anti-Soviet offensive at Changkufeng and in 1939 at Nomohan and failed.

In 1931 with encouragement from the United States and Great Britain Japanese imperialism invaded Northeastern China and fabricated the puppet "Manchukuo" government. In 1937 it launched a full-scale war of aggression against China proper.

In 1936 Japanese imperialism signed the "anti-Comintern" pact with Nazi Germany against the Soviet Union. In 1937 Italy joined this pact, and signed the "anti-Comintern Pact" of Japan, Germany, and Italy. In 1940 the "Triple Military Alliance" was formed.

Thus Japanese imperialism launched a full-scale war in 1941 in the Pacific.

In the course of the war Japanese imperialism militarily occupied Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and southwestern Pacific islands, and schemed to control all Asian countries under the slogan of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," but it was defeated on 15 August 1945.

Throughout more than ten wars of aggression the Japanese militarists turned 11 countries and areas into their colonies and semi-colonies and plundered vast quantities of natural resources and wealth.

The Japanese imperialists committed bestial atrocities against countless innocent Koreans and schemed to completely stamp out the Korean people even by banning use of their language and personal names. The Japanese imperialists, age-old enemies of our people, drove millions of youth out of Korea in their labor drives and military conscription for cannon fodders and to use them in forced labor.

In the Sino-Japanese War waged by the Japanese imperialists alone they massacred 12 million Chinese people. And they mercilessly murdered in the course of the Pacific War two million in Vietnam, two million in Indonesia, and 1.1 million in the Philippines.

After the war Japan was militarily occupied by the American imperialists. In flagrant violation of various international agreements, American imperialism remilitarized Japan by seizing on Japan's strategic position, its manpower and material potential, and frantically developed Japan as shock troops against the socialist camp and the national liberation movement.

At the same time, Japanese imperialism once defeated in the war again entered the road of aggression and plundering.

Thus because of their common interest in Asian aggression, a subservient alliance between the United States and Japan was formed grew into political, economic and military collusion.

With the San Francisco "Peace Treaty" and the United States-Japan "Security Treaty" unilaterally signed in June 1951, American imperialism legalized the military occupation of Japan by the American imperialist aggressive forces and the military base in Japan and opened up the way to rearm Japan and to lead it into a military alliance.

In 1950 military troops were revived in the name of "police reserve forces" and "maritime safety forces."

Japanese imperialism directly mobilized military troops and naval vessels for the aggressive war in Korea sparked by American imperialism in 1950, and Japanese military bases were offered to American imperialism.

Okinawa and other American imperialist military bases in Japan proper are all serving the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. Japanese reactionary rulers offering military personnel, weapons, and military supplies to the aggressive war in Vietnam.

While actively participating in the American imperialist aggression and plundering, the Japanese militarists are cunningly scheming to infiltrate Asia, including South Korea, Africa, and Latin American under the cover of "aid," "joint development," and "economic cooperation," and to

disintegrate the anti-American front in these regions and realize their ambition for expansion.

By signing the "Japan-Korea Treaty" in 1965, the Sato clique openly entered the road of aggression in Korea and is desperately trying to fabricate the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," to check the self-determining unification of Korea, and to realize its old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere." In Japan monopolistic financial cliques, reactionary bureaucrats, and war criminals are still haughtily active, and during the past 20 years since war's end the Liberal-Democratic Party, a reactionary conservative political party, has been in power (except for the Socialist Party Katayama cabinet in power 1947-1948).

The reactionary Liberal-Democratic administration pursues a variety of schemes as a lackey of American imperialism and the atrocious foe of the Japanese people.

During 1967 it became more fascistic and militaristic. Its antagonistic policy against our country that it sought since signing the "Korea-Japan Treaty" became more explicit, and in collusion with American imperialism it frenziedly stepped up overseas aggression.

In February the Sato clique, barely managing to stay in power, organized its cabinet to include extremely right wing fascist elements, and further worsened it in August.

To speed Japan's militarization the Sato clique reintroduced the "Kigensetsu" (or National Foundation Day) and frantically tried to retrogressively amend the Constitution, to fabricate certain evil laws including the micro-electoral district system.

Early in the year, Foreign Minister Miki, together with Sato, clamored about strengthening "economic diplomacy" and about the idea of the "Asia-Pacific sphere." This shows that instigated by American imperialism they openly launched overseas expansion pretending to be the "friend of Asia."

The Sato clique's subservience to the United States and their policy of aggression were fully exposed in Sato's visit to Seoul (June-July), and his journey to Southeast Asia in September-October, and his visit to Washington in November.

Thus the Sato clique frantically tried to mount full-scale aggression in Southeast Asia with American imperialism in the background.

In strengthening ties of subservient alliance with American imperialism, ringleader of world reaction, today the Japanese militarists are appearing as the tyrannical enemy and a threatening aggressive power against the Korean people as well as other Asian peoples.

Diet: This is composed of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. The House of Representatives is composed of 486 members for four-year terms. General elections were held on 29 January 1967.

The House of Councillors is made up of 250 members for six-year terms. Every three years half of the members are elected.

Government: Prime Minister, Sato Eisaku (February 1967-); Foreign Minister, Miki Takeo. Additionally, there is the "emperor," but he has no real power and, as merely a puppet, is being used as a shield for the militarist forces.

Political Parties and Mass Organizations:

The Communist Party: Founded on 15 July 1922, and the party continued illegal struggle until August 1945 when Japanese imperialism was defeated, and the party was reorganized on 1 December 1945. The Communist Party is waging resolute struggle at the forefront of the Japanese working class. Membership, about 300,000. Chairman: Nosaka Sanzo.

The Socialist Party: Founded on 2 November 1945. It has its basis in the petty bourgeoisie in urban and rural areas, intellectuals, office workers, some workers, peasants, and handicraft workers. Membership, about 54,000 (January 1966).

The Democratic Socialist Party: Right-wing elements broke away from the Socialist Party and founded their party in January 1960. It has followed the line of the Liberal-Democratic Party and acted as its spokesman. It is composed of some urban entrepreneurs and political merchants centering around Osaka. Membership, about 30,000 (1964).

The Komeito: This was organized on 17 November 1964 on the basis of the reactionary religious group, "Soka Gakkai."

The Liberal-Democratic Party (party in power): This was organized on 15 November 1955 by merging the two reactionary bourgeois political parties, the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party. It is made up of the most malicious monopoly financial cliques, reactionary bureaucrats, and bourgeois political merchants. It actively follows American imperialism. The party has only chiefs, but no mass basis. President: Sato Eisaku.

General Council of Labor of Japan (Sohyo): This was founded on 12 July 1950. This is the largest labor organization encompassing 60 industrial unions and 4.2 million Workers, as of the end of 1964. It is mainly under the influence of the Socialist Party.

General Federation of Japan Trade Unions (Domei): This was organized on 12 November 1964 and is a right-wing labor union.

General Federation of Neutral Labor Unions: (Churitsu Roren): Membership, about 936,000 (as of the end of 1964).

Federation of All Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (Zem. Nichino): This was organized on 10 September 1957.

New Japan Women's Association: This was organized in October 1962. It is a progressive women's group under the influence of the Communist Party.

The Democratic Youth League (Minsei): This is under the influence of the Communist Party and has joined the World Democratic Youth League.

The Socialist Youth League: This is under the influence of the Socialist Party.

The National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren): reorganized in 1964. It is a progressive students' organization under the influence of the Communist Party.

The Japan Peace Council.

The Japan Asia-Africa Solidarity Committee.

The Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

The Council for Cooperation for the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan: organized in 1958. Main secretary: Hoashi Kei.

The Liaison Council for Free Travel Between Japan and Korea: organized on 10 June 1951. Chairman, Akamitsu Isamu.

The Committee for the Protection of Civil Rights of Koreans in Japan: Main Secretary: Inaba Seiichi.

The Korean Research Institute: This was organized in 1962. Chairman of the Board: Furuya Sadao.

The Society for Easing of Academic Exchange between Japan and Korea.

The Japan-Korea Trade Association.

The Conference for the Question of the National Education of Koreans in Japan.

Main Events:

Struggle of the Japanese People against the American-Japanese Reactionaries: In 1967 the struggle of the Japanese against the American and Japanese reactionaries was more widely and more fiercely waged than ever before.

The main task of struggle was to oppose the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam, to actively support and aid the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, to oppose the visit of the American imperialist nuclear submarines, the microelectoral district system, and the scheme to retrogressively amend the Constitution, to demand an immediate end to the presence of nuclear weapons, the unconditional and immediate return of Okinawa and the Bonins, withdrawal of the American imperialist military bases in Japan, an end to expansion of new military bases, and abrogation of the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty," to win the total independence of Japan, peace, and democracy.

At the same time the Japanese people vigorously waged the struggle to defend their right to a higher standard of living by demanding large wage hikes, by opposing the monopoly capitalist "rationalization" and layoffs, and by opposing higher prices and taxes.

The Japanese working class and the democratic forces with the Japanese Communist Party at the forefront actively participated in the spring joint struggle on 7 February, in the autumn joint struggle on 21 and 26 October and thereafter, and achieved great results.

In particular, in the autumn joint struggle more than 3.1 million workers participated, mainly the National Railway workers under the Sohyo, and they staged demonstrations and strikes in more than 50 cities.

The Japanese people participating in this struggle denounced the criminal policy of American imperialism and its lackeys for expanding the war, opposed making the nation fascist and militaristic, and demanded the extension of the agreement for repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, the return of Okinawa and the Bonins, and higher wages.

The struggle of the Japanese people against the machination of American imperialism and the Japanese militarists for aggression and war soared further with Sato's traitorous visit to the United States.

On 2 November a large mass rally attended by 195,000 was held at Naha, Okinawa, demanding the unconditional and immediate return of Okinawa. Immediately following this, on 5 November the national united action against Sato's pilgrimage to the United States and demanding the unconditional return of Okinawa and the Bonins broke out in 80 cities with hundreds of thousand present.

This struggle flared up again on 21 November. On this day one million workers unanimously staged strikes and demonstration, putting forth such slogans as "We oppose the American imperialist aggression of Vietnam," "Smash the microelectoral district system," and "Fight higher prices."

The struggle against the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam took many other forms besides. For instance, there were the "100,000 mountain climbers to guard the security of Mount Fuji" carried out on 2-8 July, and the struggle against the Nijima military base in Tokyo Bay, 9-14 August. Prior to this, on 9 July 80,000 surrounded the Itazuke and Tachikawa air bases used as the main attack bases by American imperialism and staged demonstrations against base expansion and the bombing of Vietnam. From November to the end of the year the masses opposed the construction of the Narita airport and steadily stirred up the ardor of their struggle by declaring: "We cannot give up our land," and "We cannot retreat even an inch."

Struggles were vigorously launched against the repeated visits of American nuclear submarines to Yokosuka and Sasebo and against the entry of the Providence, flagship of the Seventh Fleet into Niigata, with triumphant results.

Moreover, workers at munitions factories and military supply plants struggled against the production of death-dealing weapons and military supplies to be used in the aggressive war in Vietnam. Railway, port, and maritime workers waged the struggle on several occasions against their shipment.

Advance of the Democratic Forces in the Diet and in Local Elections: The 54th session of the Diet was dissolved on 27 December 1966 by public denunciation and pressure against the deception and trickery of the Sato reactionary government, and Diet elections were held in January 1967, and local elections in March-April.

While other parties received fewer votes at the Diet election on 29 January, only the Communist Party received 550,000 more votes than in the last elections, a total of 2.2 million votes, and gained one more seat. In particular the party won 10 percent of the total votes cast and one seat and also a new seat in Kita-kyushu city.

On the other hand, the party in power, the Liberal-Democratic Party, slipped as much as 6 percent in its votes and failed to win even half of the total votes cast. This proved that the anti-popular reactionary policy was running into more and more dissatisfaction and denunciation as time went by.

In local elections throughout the nation held in March-April after four years, the Communist Party and other democratic forces made great strides.

Election results showed that the candidates supported by democratic forces led by the Japanese Communist Party were elected mayors of Tokyo metropolis and Kyoto city, respectively. For the first time in history Communist Party members were elected mayors of Nakano and Shiojiri. Besides, the ranks of the democratic forces elected swelled from 50 to 81 in Tokyo special districts, and great victories were won at all levels.

Relations with Korea: In 1967 the antagonistic policy of the Japanese reactionary government toward our country became more outspoken.

The Sato clique knavishly carried out oppressive and persecuting schemes to completely stamp out various democratic national rights, including the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to return to Korea.

The Sato clique unilaterally "decided" to "abrogate" by 12 November the agreement for the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan (signed in August 1959 between the Red Cross organizations of both countries) without any consultation with the other signing party beforehand and dared to carry out the provocative action of closing the office for accepting repatriation applications. The Sato clique deliberately disrupted the Korean-Japan Red Cross conference at Moscow and Colombo on the question of repatriating Korean citizens in Japan.

To use for their filthy political purposes various international games held in Japan, the Sato clique openly adopted a discriminatory and hostile policy against our country.

By adopting a ridiculous decision to arbitrarily change the proper name of our teams, the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea," to "North Korea," at the World Women's Volleyball Championship Games held in January, and the International College Students Athletic Meeting held in August, they not only outrageously trampled upon norms and practice of the international athletic world, but also encroached on our sovereign rights.

The Japanese reactionary government also arbitrarily oppressed Kim Tong-hui and Kim Chin-su, two young men defied the attempt of American imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to send them to Vietnam and sought asylum in Japan. It resorted to various devices to block their entry into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as they desired.

Slander and oppression against the General Federation of Korean Residents offices and workers, and even bestial terrorist acts against them took place one after another.

The Sato clique, in keeping pace with the new machination of American imperialism for war provocation, rapidly increased the supply of military equipment and military supplies to the South Korean puppet forces.

On the other hand, after the fabrication of the "Korea-Japan Treaty," the Japanese militarists openly displayed their policy of aggression and exploitation against South Korea. The Sato clique opened an embassy in Seoul and a consulate general in Pusan, fabricated many "pro-Japanese organizations" such as Japanese residents associations, and frantically attempted to spread Japanese militarist thought.

Also more than 100 Japanese monopoly enterprises are infiltrating into several industrial sectors, including bonded manufacturing industries, agriculture, fisheries, and transportation.

Thus the Sato clique has denigrated South Korea into their raw material base and a market for their commodities.

Progressive democratic forces led by the Japanese Communist oppose the hostile policy adopted by the Sato clique against our country defend the friendship between the two countries and the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. They actively support the legitimate activities of the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan. In particular, they express their utmost trust and respect for comrade Kim Il-song, our esteemed and beloved leader.

Yanagida Kenjuro, noted Japanese philosopher and Japanese Communist Party member, stated: "We can say that among socialist countries today it is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is fully achieving the happiness of the people and historic progress by correctly applying the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of their country. Wherein lies the reason of such success? I regard the most important cause to be the correctness of Premier Kim Il-song's leadership." Iida, a member of the delegation of the Japan-Korea Society which visited our country in October 1967, stated: "Premier Kim Il-song's report to the Party Delegation Conference is the greatest and most precious document in the international labor movement during the past decade."

The Japanese people have also actively supported our policy to unify the fatherland.

Kosa Sarachiri, leader of a delegation of the Japan Council against Nuclear Bombs which visited our country in June, stated at the P'yongyang City rally on the occasion of the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the

American Imperialist Forces from South Korea" that "Korea is for Koreans. Korea must be unified with self-determination by Koreans themselves without any foreign interference. ... The basic obstacle to self-determination and the peaceful unification of Korea is the military occupation of South Korea by American imperialism. American imperialism must immediately pull out of South Korea."

Hayashi Hyakuro, member of the House of Representatives from the Japanese Communist Party wrote: "The Korean Workers" Party has established a Korea with self-determination, waged a resolute war against flunkyism, dogmatism, and revisionism, and has constantly overcome opportunistic influences in the party."

In 1967 a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Nishizawa Tomio, member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, and the delegation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council led by Hayashi Hyakuro respectively visited our country.

Trade between Japanese firms desiring good neighborly and friendly relations with our country showed progress as well.

Economy: In 1967 Japanese monopoly capital accelerated its subservience to the United States and "economic cooperation" and clamored about "industrial rationalization." It strengthened the exploitation of the people and further intensified capital accumulation and concentration.

As the Japanese economy actively participated in the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. It showed increases in the production of military supplies and foreign trade, and the proportion of the defence industry rose because of the "Third Plan for Reorganization of Defense Capability." The overseas economic aggression centering in Southeast Asia led by the southern half of our country became more outspoken.

One hallmark of the Japanese economy in 1967 was that the Sato clique performed the role of military supply base to produce and supply weapons by actively participating in the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

According to the "Third Plan for Reorganization of Defense Capability" (1967-1971), the Sato clique, under the slogan "nationalization of military weapons," allocated vast sums -- 270 million yen (about 80 percent of expenditures) -- to monopoly arms merchants of Japan.

Consequently, the output of the heavy industry-defense industry sector led by steel, machinery, petroleum, chemical and electrical industries showed progress and a tiny minority of monopoly capitalists grew fat. Thus, medium and small enterprises in bankruptcy this year were as many as 675.

Another feature was that as monopoly enterprises became completely subservient to American imperialism, they frantically engaged in overseas expansion and more actively implemented the export of capital. Of this, 39.3 percent was industrial investment for securing overseas market, 35.4 percent was individual for investments for plundering raw materials, and 25.3 percent for business investment.

The Japanese militarists made aggressive investment in the South Korean, South Vietnamese, and Laotian puppets, and in Indonesia under the guise of "economic cooperation." Thus the overseas investment made by Japanese monopoly in 1967 reached 6 million dollars as of March 1967.

Under the cover of "joint development" and "economic-technical cooperation" the Sato clique allocated more than 60 percent of investments to the development of underground resources and agricultural development, and by unlimitedly exploiting the cheap labor and rich resources in these regions it is squeezing out the maximum colonial profit and is transforming these countries into the markets for their commodities and the supply bases of raw materials.

Next, as foreign capital is actively imported with the "liberalization" of capital, the Japanese economy was forced to carry out "industrial reorganization" at home, and so exploitation of workers grew worse.

"Liberalization" of capital launched on a full scale in 1967 was again confirmed at the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East held in Tokyo in April under the pressure of American imperialism. The purpose is to lay the economic basis for the revival of militarism with the dependence of Japanese monopoly capital on American imperialism, and in nurturing its own international economic potential by massively importing foreign capital to bolster its own weak capital resources (20 percent of the year before) and to carry out its full overseas expansion.

Thus, funds from American imperialists and Western European countries began pouring in. Accumulation and concentration of capital further intensified. As a result,

contradictions in industrial structure and between sectors and bankruptcies of medium and small enterprises were further aggravated.

Society and Culture: Because of the anti-popular measures adopted by American imperialism and the Sato clique and the economic crisis, various social evils were increased and the position of the people became worse.

The workers are subject to harsh exploitation, deprivation of rights, and abuse. More than 6,000 workers die of work accidents each year. Wages of female workers are only 47.8 of what men earn. Workers contract various occupational diseases.

Due to the slump in farming the agricultural population showed a 33 percent decrease during the five years up to 1967. More than one million peasants leave rural areas to earn wages.

During the 1960-1966 period price indexes showed a 43 percent increase. Because of added college costs, student strikes and demonstrations break out every year mainly at private colleges.

Crimes committed due to the corrupt bourgeois reactionary ideology and the evil effect of the "American way of life" which has rapidly spread since the war have shown increases every year. Social chaos and anarchy is mounting.

Publications and News Reporting:

Press Agencies:

Jiji Press
Kotsu Press
Japan Press

Newspapers:

Akahata (organ of the Japanese Communist Party)
Asahi Shinbun
Mainich Shinbun
Yomiuri Shinbun
Sankei Shinbun

Magazines:

Zenei

Sekai Seiji Shiryo (Theoretical organ of the Japanese Communist Party)

Sekai

Chuo Koron

Sekai Shuho

Europe

Soviet Union (The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)

The Soviet Union is situated in the eastern part of Europe and in the central and northern parts of Asia. The Soviet Union, covering one-sixth of the earth's total land area, borders on 12 countries. The total length of its international boundaries is 60,000 kilometers.

Climate in the Soviet Union varies. Its northern part is in the frigid zone (16 percent of the land area), its central part to the temperate zone (80 percent of the land area), and its southern part to the semitropical zone (4 percent of the land area). The lowest temperature registered was 70°C below zero in the northeastern part of Siberia (Verkhoyansk), and the highest temperature was about 50°C in the southern part of Uzbekistan (Tsermez ?).

Annual precipitation is 2,500 millimeters in the Kazakhstan Mountain Range area, 500-6,000 millimeters in the European part, and about 80 millimeters in the Central Asia region.

Area: 22,403,000 square kilometers (5.6 million square kilometers in the European area, and 16.8 million square kilometers in the Asian part).

Population: 237 million (1 January 1968).

The multinational Soviet Union has more than 100 nationalities living in its territory. More than 100 languages are spoken in the Soviet Union, and of these Russian is the official language.

Capital: Moscow (inhabitants, 6.5 million, as of 1 January 1967).

Politics: Before the October Revolution Russia was an imperialist power too weak to completely overcome the military-feudal serf relations and with a relatively lagging level of capitalist development.

By carrying out the great October Revolution under Lenin's leadership, the Russian working class founded on 7 November 1917 the Soviet Socialist States, a new kind of nation never before seen in human history.

The Soviet people triumphantly repelled the moves of the international military interventionists who tried to strangle the formative Soviet state and the acts of domestic reactionaries during the 1918-1921 period.

At the First All-Union Soviet on 30 December 1922 the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics was formed.

At the 14th Party Congress in December 1924 the line for socialist industrialization was proposed, and this line was successfully implemented.

The 15th Party Congress, convened in December 1926, proposed the policy of rural collectivization. This policy was successfully carried out during the 1929-1934 period.

On 5 December 1936 the Soviet Constitution was adopted. On 22 June 1941 the armed attack of the Hitler fascist clique was launched.

On 9 May 1945 the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics repelled the armed attack of the Hitler fascist clique, and defended the Soviet fatherland.

By fulfilling the seven Five-Year Plans (including the Seven-Year Plan in 1959-1965), the Soviet people transformed backward Russia into a socialist power with developed economic power and strong defense capability, and achieved gigantic progress in science and technology.

The Soviet people are fulfilling the new Five-Year Plan beginning in 1966 (1966-1970) and are waging the struggle to build the material-technical basis of communism.

On 7 November 1967 they marked the 50th anniversary of the victory of the great socialist October Revolution.

At the time of formation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic (December 1922) the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist

Republic (founded on 11 December 1917), the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (founded on 1 January 1919), and the Caucasus Federated Soviet Socialist Republic (founded on 12 March 1922 which was divided in 1936 into the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republics and became member republics of the Union, the Caucasus Federated Republic was dissolved) united. Later the Uzbek and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics joined the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (1925). In 1929 and 1936 the Tadzhikistan, Kirghiz, and Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republics respectively joined the Union. In 1940, the Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republics were included in the Union. Thus there are 15 member republics, 20 autonomous republics, and 8 autonomous regions in the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Supreme Soviet: This is the supreme sovereign organ and is composed of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities for four-year terms, respectively.

The incumbent Supreme Soviet is the seventh one, elected in August 1966.

The deputies in the Soviet of the Union number 767, and in the Soviet of Nationalities 750. The rights of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities are equal and both have the same legislative power. The purpose of the bicameral system is to ensure the special interests and demands of the workers of each nationality as well as the common interest of the workers.

Chairman of the Presidium: N.V. Podgorny

Chairman of the Soviet of the Union: I.V. Spiridonov

Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities: Yu. I.

Paletskis

Government: Premier, A.N. Kosygin (August 1966-);
Foreign Minister, A.A. Gromyko; **Defense Minister:** A.A. Gretchkov

Political Parties and Mass Organizations:

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union: Founded on 30 July 1903. The number of party members and candidate members: 13,180,000 (30 March 1968). **General Secretary:** L.I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet Trade Unions: Founded in January 1918. **Membership,** 75 million (1955).

The All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League (Komsomol):
Founded on 19 October 1918; membership, 23 million (as of
close of 1965).

The Soviet Youth Organizations Committee

The Soviet Women's Committee

Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations
with Foreign Countries

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace

The Soviet Asian-African Solidarity Committee

The Soviet League of Red Cross and Red Crescent
Societies

The Soviet Union-Korea Friendship Society: Founded
on 6 July 1958. Chairman: N.N. Tarasov

Relations with Korea: On 12 October 1948, diplomatic
relations were initiated between our country and the Soviet
Union.

On 17 March 1949 an agreement on economic and cultural
cooperation between the two countries was signed. On 2
February 1955, an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation,
on 5 September 1956 an agreement on cultural cooperation,
in 1960 a commercial and navigation treaty, and on 6
July 1961 an amicable cooperation and mutual aid treaty were
respectively signed.

On 4 November 1967 our party and government delegation
participated in the celebration of the 50th anniversary
of the Great Socialist October Revolution held in Moscow.

In March 1967 an agreement on economic and scientific
technical cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union,
an agreement on exchange of commodities for 1967, and an
agreement on extending aid for further strengthening our
defense capability were respectively signed.

In October an agreement on organizing the economic
and scientific-technical cooperation committee between the
Korean and Soviet governments was signed to further develop
cooperative relations between the two countries based on
the treaty for amicable cooperation and mutual aid.

Later, the protocol for the first conference of the Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee between the two governments, the protocol for exchange of commodities for 1968, and an agreement on extending aid to the construction of individual enterprises and sites in our country were respectively signed. Additionally, during 1967 the protocol for scientific-technical cooperation for 1967-1968 (in June), the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1967 (on 26 June), and an agreement on aid to ships in distress on the sea, aircrafts, and the rescue of human lives (23 October), the protocol for cooperation in fisheries and the protocol for partial change in the agreement for air transportation were respectively signed.

During 1967 our Trade Union delegation (May), the Scientific-technical Cooperation Delegation (May), the Industrial Technology League Delegation, the Korean People's Army Air Force Delegation (July) and others, including sports champions visited the Soviet Union.

From the Soviet Union, Soviet Cabinet Deputy Premier Novikov (May), the Soviet-Korea Friendship Delegation (August, October-November), the Trade Union Delegation (May), the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet Ensemble (October), and the Soviet Civil Aircraft Delegation (November) visited our country.

On the occasion of the "month of the common struggle for the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea" (25 June-27 July), the Soviet people expressed their solidarity with our people by holding rallies. In commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the republic the Soviet people sponsored the exhibition of the "struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland" in Moscow. On 20 July the Soviet Red Cross Society demanded the Japanese Red Cross Society to extend the agreement for repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

On 18 August the Soviet College Sports Organization issued a statement to denounce the Japanese Organizational Committee of the International College Student Athletic Meeting in Tokyo and those who from the International College Student Athletic League who connived with it for outrageously distorting the title of our college student athletic society, thus making it impossible for our team to participate, and refused to take part in this meeting.

Relations with other countries: On 27 January 1967 the Soviet government issued a statement denouncing the deeper involvement of Japanese militarists in the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam. On 21 April the Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the active participation of the Australian and Thai puppet cliques in the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

On 28 January the Soviet government issued a statement appealing to the governments, parliaments, and peoples of the world to check the activities of Western German Nazis and militarist forces.

On 13 May the Soviet government sent the Johnson clique a memorandum on damages to a Soviet destroyer caused by the provocative action of the American imperialist vessels in the Sea of Japan. On 2 June it sent a memorandum to the Johnson clique in protest of the American imperialist bombing of a Soviet motor vessels docked in the port of Haiphong, North Vietnam.

On 7 September the Soviet Union signed a treaty of amicable cooperation and mutual aid with Hungary.

Economy: The Soviet Union has abundant ore resources. Of the prospected deposits, coal, methane, crude oil, iron, manganese, chrome, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, bauxite, potassium, and phosphates are the largest deposits in the world. Iron deposits total 3.83 billion tons (1958), coal 8,669 billion tons (1959), and water power resources are rich.

The forested area is about one billion hectares. Lumber resources are 50 billion cubic meters, or almost one-half world's total forest resources.

The arable land area is 42.8 million hectares, and the main crops are wheat, corn, potato, beans, sunflowers, sugar beets, cotton, and flax.

In 1966, the first year of the new Five-Year Plan, gross industrial output was 66 times compared to the pre-revolutionary level.

The Soviet Union was the first in the world in the production of coal and iron ores, and second in steel production.

In recent years powerful nonferrous metallurgic industry bases have sprung up. Technically lagging steel

enterprises have been replaced by large enterprises equipped with the latest technology.

The average effective blast furnace area, 190 cubic meters in 1913, rose to 1,034 cubic meters (in 1967).

The capacity of the biggest blast furnace is 2,300 cubic meters. In 1967 construction of a 3,700 cubic meter capacity blast furnace goet underway at the Krivoy Rog Metallurgical Plant in the Ukraine.

Steel production showed a fiftyfold leap during the past 50 years since the October Revolution.

During the Five-Year Plan (1966-1970) it is planned to construct 12 blast furnaces, 33 converters, and 10 large electric furnaces, and to markedly improve the quality of metals. Beginning in 1967 efforts have been made to build converters to extract steel by injecting oxygen, rather than open hearths.

Electric power production in 1966 was 545 billion kilowatt hours, and in 1967 it was 589 billion kilowatt hours.

The machine industry which amounted to only 6 percent of 1913 gross industrial output represented more than one-fourth of 1967 gross industrial output. Its workers represent one-third of all industrial workers.

In 1966 gross agricultural production rose by 2.8 times compared to the prerevolutionary period. In 1967 the cereal grain harvest was 147.6 million tons.

The total distance covered by various transportation networks in 1966 was 1,116,000 kilometers, and the total distance of air routes was 475,000 kilometers.

In 1966 foreign trade of the Soviet Union showed a 5 percent increase over 1965. The Soviet Union trades with about 100 countries and has governmental trade relations with 73.

Society and Culture: During the Soviet regime period real wages of workers climbed by 6.5 times, and peasant income increased by 8.5 times.

In 1967 the average number of workers and office workers in all sectors of the national economy was 82.3 million and this was a 2.6 million increase over 1966.

In 1967 the number of students was 76 million, of which primary school students numbered 49 million, secondary and vocational school students 4.2 million, and college students 4.3 million.

In 1967 1.3 million higher and middle technical school graduates began working in all sectors of the national economy (of whom 500,000 were college graduates).

As of the close of 1967 the number of workers in the scientific sectors was 750,000.

The Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite on 4 October 1957. Since then up to 1967 it has sent 220 various devices into earth orbits for aerospace studies.

In 1967 it succeeded in landing an orbital station (Venera 4) on the surface of Mars and also automatically docking two artificial earth satellites in orbit.

Publications and News Reporting:

Press: Tass (The Soviet News Agency)

N.P.A. (Novosti Press Agency)

Newspapers: Pravda (organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

Sovetskaya Rossiya (organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party)

Izvestiya (organ of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet)

Komsomolskaya Pravda (organ of the Central Committee, the Lenin Communist Youth League (Komsomol))

Trud (organ of the Central Council, Soviet Trade Union Federation)

Krasnaya Zvezda (organ of the Defense Ministry)

Magazines:

Kommunist (theoretical organ of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

Partinaya Zhizn' (Party Life), (theoretical organ of Soviet Communist Party)

TREATY OF AMITY, COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL AID (THE WARSAW TREATY)

Formation

Because Western powers signed the "Paris Agreement (October 1954) to militarize West Germany and drawing it into the aggressive "NATO," a conference of European countries held 29 November to December 1954 to guarantee peace and security in Europe declared that it would take all measures necessary to maintain security for each country and peace in Europe, if the "Paris Agreement" should be ratified. Because the aggressive "Paris Agreement" became effective on 5 May 1955, a conference of European countries held on 15 May 1955 in Warsaw to peace and security in Europe signed the Treaty of Amity, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid (the Warsaw Treaty).

This is a treaty of defensive intent to defend peace and security for the peoples of the socialist countries and to protect their national independence and sovereignty.

The term of this treaty is 20 years. Unless the participant nations in this treaty are notified of the abrogation of the treaty one year before the expiration of the effective term of the treaty, the treaty is to be extended for another ten years.

Members

The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Albania.

Organization

The leading organ of the political consultative committee (government officials or specially appointed delegates of member nations represent each country, respectively), and the standing committee and the joint secretariat are auxiliary organs.

Supreme Commander of the Unified Forces: Soviet Marshal Jakovski

Chief of Staff, Unified Forces: General B.I. Vatov (Soviet Union)

Headquarters: Moscow

Activities

From 2 February to 10 February 1967 a conference of foreign ministers of member nations of the Warsaw Treaty was held in Warsaw. According to the information released at the end of the conference, conference participants exchanged views on the relaxation of international tension, European security, and other issues.

On 13-17 November a conference of military commanders was held in Dresden, Germany Democratic Republic. Based on information released from the conference, it discussed strengthening the combat readiness of military troops under the joint command and improvements in operational and combat training level.

On 20-27 August joint maneuvers of the armies and navies of participant-nations in the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet Union, Romania, and Bulgaria were held along the west coast of the Black Sea and in the Black Sea.

Toward the end of August general maneuvers of the Polish military forces and general staff, with the Soviet military forces and the people's military forces of German Democratic Republic participating, were held in northern Poland.

The Council for Mutual Economic Aid CEMA

Formation: This council was formed in accordance with the decisions of the six-nation economic conference

which included the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania held in Moscow in January 1949. The council became operative in April 1949. At its 12th general meeting in December 1959 regulations and agreements were adopted (publicly announced in April 1960).

Members: The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Albania, German Democratic Republic (joined in September 1950), and Mongolia (joined in June 1962).

Organizations: The general council (the supreme organ, it is composed of deputy premiers of member nations and convenes alternately at the capitals of member nations every two years); the executive committee (composed of deputy premiers of member nations, it convenes every two months); the joint bureau for economic planning (composed of chief planners of the member nations); the secretariat, and 23 specialized standing committees.

General Secretary: N. Pezyev

Headquarters: Moscow

The Arab League

Formation: This was formed on 22 March 1945 based on the principles of the "Alexandria Protocol" adopted at the foreign ministers of the Arab nations conference held at Alexandria, the United Arab Republic, in September 1944.

Members: 13 nations, the United Arab Republic, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Libya (joined in March 1953), Sudan (joined in January 1956), Morocco, Tunisia (joined in October 1958), Kuwait (joined in July 1961), Algeria (joined in August 1962). Palestine and Oman, delegates participate as observers in various meetings.

Organization: The council (the supreme leadership organ, it regularly convenes in March and October each year); five standing specialized committees (political, economic, sociocultural, legal, and financial); and the secretariat.

Secretary General: Mohammed Abdel Halek Hasuna
(The United Arab Republic)

Headquarters: Cairo

Activities

The council of the Arab League was held in Cairo on 20 May 1967. The council discussed the strained Arab situation caused by the aggressive machinations of the Israeli expansionists against Syria.

The conference adopted a resolution fully supporting the just attitude of Syria and the United Arab Republic against the Israeli expansionists and expressing solidarity with these countries.

The resolution pointed out that in accordance with the common defense pact and the regulations of the League the member nations of the League regard the aggression of the Israeli expansionists as an aggression against all member nations of the League. The resolution denounced the American imperialists who were intriguing to incite Israel to commit aggression.

On 1-5 August a conference of foreign ministers of the Arab nations was held at Khartoum, Sudan. Foreign ministers of 13 nations and the delegates of the Palestine Liberation Organization participated in the conference.

The conference discussed the problem of coordinating the policies of Arab states in order to eliminate the adverse aftereffect of the aggression of the Israeli expansionists carried out with the direct support and aid of American imperialism against the Arab nations.

As a concrete measure to be taken by the Arab nations, the conference agreed on setting up a fund for Arab economic aid, and the conference agreed to convene a special conference of economic, financial, and petroleum ministers of the Arab nations in Baghdad on 15 August to discuss the prohibition of petroleum exports to the imperialists supporting and aiding the Israeli expansionists and severing economic ties with them.

A conference of the leaders of the Arab nations was held in Khartoum from 29 August to 1 September.

The conference discussed problems of the elimination of adverse aftereffect of the aggression committed by the Israeli clique carried out under the direct support of American imperialists against the Arab nations.

, Moreover, the participants in the conference agreed upon the withdrawal of aggressive foreign military bases remaining in Arab territories. They further refused to recognize the existence of the state of Israel, an American imperialist lackey, and opposed any negotiations with the Israeli expansionists.

LIST OF AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY
AND FOREIGN NATIONS IN 1967

Title of Agreement and Document	Date of signing	Place of signing
With the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics:		
Protocol on Economic and Technical Cooperation	2 March	Moscow
Agreement on Mutual Exchange of Commodities for 1967-1970	2 March	Moscow
Protocol on 18th Conference of the Korea-Soviet Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee	9 June	Moscow
Plans for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1967	26 June	P'yongyang
Additional Protocol on Commodity Shipments	6 August	Moscow
Protocol on the Korea-Soviet Joint Committee on Border Railways	September	Khavarovsk
Agreement for the Organization of the Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee	16 October	Moscow
Agreement on Commodity Shipments and Payment for 1967-1970	16 October	Moscow
Agreement on the Rescue of Vessels in Distress and Aircraft on the High Seas and the Rescue of Human Lives	23 October	Moscow
Protocol for Cooperation in Fisheries	31 October	Moscow

Letters on Establishment of Navigation Routes between the Korea and Soviet Government Delegations	13 December	P'yongyang
Protocol on Partial Changes in the Agreement on Air Transportation	13 December	P'yongyang
Agreement on Ground Service at Relaying Points between Civil Air States	13 December	P'yongyang
Agreement on Mutual Service between Korean and Soviet Civil Air States	13 December	P'yongyang
With the Mongolian People's Republic		
Protocol on the Fifth Conference of the Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee between Korea and Mongolia	11 July	P'yongyang
Protocol on Commodity Exchange and Payment for 1968	3 November	Ulan Bator
With the Polish People's Republic		
Protocol on Mutual Delivery of Commodities and Payment for 1967	28 January	P'yongyang
Protocol on Scientific Cooperation between Academies of Sciences	25 April	P'yongyang
Protocol on Eighth Conference of the Korean-Polish Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee	6 June	P'yongyang
Agreement on Cooperation in Broadcasting between the Broadcasting Committees	14 July	Warsaw
With Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic		
Plans for Scientific Cooperation for 1967-1968	6 June	P'yongyang

Protocol on Scientific-technical Cooperation for 1968	15 December	Prague
Protocol on Mutual Delivery of Commodities for 1968	19 December	P'yongyang
With the Romanian Socialist Republic		
Protocol on the Eighth Conference of the Korean-Romanian Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee	27 November	Bucharest
Protocol on the Long-term Commerce for 1968-1970	18 December	P'yongyang
Protocol on Commodity Exchange and Payment for 1968	18 December	P'yongyang
With the Hungarian People's Republic		
Plans for Cultural Exchange for 1967-1968	22 June	Budapest
Plans for Scientific Cooperation, for 1967-1968	19 December	P'yongyang
With the Bulgarian People's Republic		
Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1968-1970	1 November	P'yongyang
Protocol on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1968	1 November	P'yongyang
With the Albanian People's Republic		
Agreement on Commodity Circulation and Payment for 1968	20 November	P'yongyang
With the People's Republic of China		
Protocol on the 10th Conference of the Korean-Chinese Scientific-technical Cooperation Committee	23 November	P'yongyang
With the German Democratic Republic		
Plans for Cooperation between Ministries of Public Health for 1967-1968	-	Berlin

Protocol on the Eighth Conference of the Korean-German Scientific- technical Cooperation Committee	30 January	P'yongyang
Agreement for Commodity Circula- tion and Payment for 1967	31 January	P'yongyang
Plans for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation for 1967-1968	9 June	Berlin
Plans for Scientific Cooperation for 1967-1968	13 June	P'yongyang
Additional Protocol on Commodity Delivery	24 June	P'yongyang
Agreement on Mutual Service between Civil Air Countries	10 July	-
Agreement on Commodity Circula- tion and Payment for 1968	22 December	Berlin

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Agreement for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Aid in Constructing Broad- casting Stations in Vietnam	4 February	Hanoi
Plans for Cultural Cooperation for 1967	12 June	Hanoi
Agreement for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Offer Free Military Aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam	11 August	P'yongyang
Agreement for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Offer Free Economic Aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam	11 August	Hanoi
Agreement on Commodity Turnover and Payments for 1968	11 August	P'yongyang
Plans for Cooperation between Ministries of Public Health for 1967-1968	21 December	Hanoi

With Republic of Cuba

Agreement on Mutual Cooperation between the Korean Architects' League and the Cuban Architects' Society	14 June	Havana
Protocol for Korea to Offer Technical Aid to the Cuban Ministry of Industry	14 August	P'yongyang
Letters exchanged between the Chairmen of the Broadcasting Committees on Including Overseas Broadcasting in the Broadcasting Agreement	30 August	-
Protocol on Trade in Commodities for 1968	1 September	Havana

With Republic of Mali

Agreement on Cooperation in Broadcasting	18 May	Bamako
Press Agreement between Press Agencies	8 June	Bamako

With the United Arab Republic

Plans for Cultural Exchange for 1967-1968	9 January	Cairo
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With the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Trade Agreement	27 October	P'yongyang
Agreement on Scientific-technical Cooperation	27 October	P'yongyang

With Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)

Agreement on Press Exchange and Mutual Aid between Press Agencies	22 March	Brazzaville
Broadcasting Agreement between Broadcasting Agencies	22 March	Brazzaville
Agreement on Postal Exchange	21 September	Brazzaville

Plans for Cultural Cooperation	21 September	Brazzaville
With the United Republic of Tanzania		
Protocol for Korea to Offer Free Building Materials and Machine Tools to the United Republic of Tanzania	4 January	Dar Es Salaam
With the Republic of Burundi		
Joint Communique on Establishing Diplomatic Relations at the Ambassadorial Level	11 March	Bujumbura
With Somali Republic		
Joint Report on Establishing Diplomatic Relations at the Ambassadorial Level	12 April	-
With French Republic		
Letters of Agreement on Estab- lishing Trade Missions	12 April	Paris
With Singapore Republic		
Trade Agreement	13 May	Singapore
Letters of Agreement on Establishing Trade Missions	15 May	Singapore
With Republic of Lebanon		
Letters of Agreement on Estab- lishing Trade Missions	15 September	Beirut
With State of Kuwait		
Letters of Agreement on Establishing Trade Missions	17 September	Kuwait

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS IN THE NATION
(January-December 1967)

January

1. Han Tok-su, Chairman of the Standing Central Committee, General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, sent a congratulatory message on New Year's Day for the long life of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of 40 million Korean people. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee, Korean Workers' Party, and Premier of the Cabinet, exchanged congratulatory telegrams or letters on New Year's day with party and government leaders of a number of countries, including Sudan, Cameroon, Cuba, Algeria, the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, Mongolia, Poland, and Hungary.

2. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Ne Win, Revolutionary Committee, Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of Burma's independence.

3. The Central Committee, Korean Workers' Party, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee, French Communist Party, on the occasion of the 18th Congress of the French Communist Party. The agreement on commodity circulation and payment between our country and Albania for 1967 was signed at P'yongyang.

4. Premier Kim Il-song sent a reply to the Director of the Korean Problems Institute, Washington D.C. and re-clarified the just and resolute standpoint of the Korean Workers' Party and the government of the republic on the self-determining independence of the fatherland. A Pyongyang City mass rally was held in commemoration of the "Week for Solidarity for the National Liberation Struggle of Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples."

5. The Central Committee, Fatherland Unification United Front, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee, the Laotian Patriotic Front Party, on its 11th anniversary.

6. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, sent a congratulatory telegram to Han Tok-su, the Standing Central Committee, General Federation, on his 60th birthday.

7. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement to strongly denounce the new brigandish aggression of American imperialism and its lackeys against Cambodia.

9. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Francois Tombalbaye of the Republic of Chad, on its independence day.

12. Our Volleyball Association announced a statement to protest the unreasonable stand of the Japanese Volleyball Association in arbitrarily changing the title of our team and announced that it would not participate in the Fifth World Men's and Women's Volleyball Championship Games.

17. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a decree on awarding the title of Hero of the Republic to comrade Min Pyong-ch'ol of the Korean Constabulary and comrade Chong Mun-ho, a Society Safety Agent.

19. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, the National Conference of Machine Workers was held, discussing the problem of generating a new upsurge in the machine industry sector in support of the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference. And comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions to the conference. The coast artillery unit to which comrade Sin Sung-ok belonged, sank at one salvo the Patrol Boat No. 56, which American imperialist aggressors illegally penetrated our coastal areas to perpetrate hostile actions against the northern half of the republic.

21. The Foreign Ministry's Information Bureau held a press conference with reports on the sinking of the enemy Patrol Boat No. 56 intruding into our coastal areas.

22. A conference of scientists in the construction sector was held at P'yongyang through the 24th.

23. The Central Committee, the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent a congratulatory message

to the workers, technicians, and office workers of the Hwanghae Steel Works for fulfilling by indexes the 1966 national economic plan. At a ceremony held at the Hwanghae Steel Works a joint message of congratulations and a flag was awarded by the Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the cabinet of the republic. At the ceremony a resolution was passed on fulfilling the state plan by 20 December, and socialist competition was urged on metal factories and related factories and enterprises throughout the nation.

24. A trade delegation from the Polish People's Republic visited our country.

25. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Indira Handhi on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent a congratulatory message to the workers, technicians, and office workers of the Kangson Steel Works for fulfilling by indexes the 1966 national economic plan. The Korean Central News Agency released a statement declaring that the propaganda on our country disseminated by Red Guards newspapers, wall posters, and handbills in Peking and other places are unfounded fabrications and requested that such slanderous false propaganda against our party, government, people, and the People's Army must not be repeated.

26. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent messages of congratulations to the workers, technicians, and office workers at the coal mine where comrade Chang Tong-yun worked and at the Factory where comrade Yi Kyu-bong worked for fulfilling by indexes the 1966 national economic plan.

28. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent messages of congratulations to the workers, technicians, and office workers at the factory where comrade Kang Chae-won worked, at the factory where comrade Sung Sin-bom worked, at the factory where comrade Kim Chong-song worked, and at the factory where comrade Han Myong-hun worked for fulfilling by indexes the 1966 national economic plan. The Second Conference of Activists of the Model Instructors' Group of Korean Schools in Japan sent a letter to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, pledging their resolve to generate reform in education.

29. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent messages of congratulations to the workers, technicians, and office workers at the factory where comrade Mun Kwang hyon worked, at the factory where comrade Cho Nam-son worked, at the P'yongyang Electric Engine Plant, and at the factory where Kim Yong-ch'ae worked, for fulfilling by indexes the 1966 national economic plan. The protocol on the exchange of commodities and payments between our government and the Polish government for 1967 was signed at P'yongyang.

February

1. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, the National Conference of Agricultural Workers was held through the third of the month. It discussed the problem of how to successfully implement agricultural tasks proposed at the Party Delegation Conference. Comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions at the conference.

2. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent messages of congratulations to the workers, technicians, and office workers at the factory where comrade Maeng Yong-bom worked, at the factory where comrade Kim Ung-yong worked, and of the Trawler No. 51 deep-sea fishing fleet on which comrade Ch'oe Sa-hyon worked for fulfilling by indexes the 1966 national economic plan.

4. Korean residents in Japan sent a letter to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, pledging their determination to fulfill the tasks of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan for 1967.

5. Athletic meetings in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army were held through the 16th.

6. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent a congratulatory message to soldiers, junior-level commanders, and officers of the 325th Unit of the Korean People's Army for their superb discharge of the revolutionary duty assigned them by the party and the people and for guarding the outpost for the

defense of the fatherland on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. A celebration was held at P'yongyang City to mark the 19th anniversary of the 7 February struggle of the South Korean people. A commemorative meeting was held to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Artist Film Studio.

7. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Standing Central Committee of the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. P'yongyang City held a celebration to mark the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent congratulatory messages to the soldiers, junior-level commanders, and officers of the 244th Unit, the 377th Unit, and the 301st Unit of the Korean People's Army for their superb discharge of the revolutionary duty assigned them by the party and the people and for guarding their outpost in the defense of the fatherland on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

8. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which comrade Chu To-il belonged. The Central Celebration Meeting of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent congratulatory messages to the soldiers, junior level commanders, and officers of the 2106th Unit and the 3174th Unit of the Korean Constabulary for their superb performance of their revolutionary duty assigned them and for guarding their outpost in defense of the fatherland on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

9. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah on his appointment as Premier of State of Kuwait. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic sent congratulatory messages to the soldiers, junior-level commanders, and officers of the 619th Unit, the 447th Unit, the 950th Unit, the 868th Unit, and the 128th Unit of the Korean People's

Army for their superb performance of the revolutionary duty assigned them with by the party and the people and for guarding their outpost in defense of the fatherland in marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

10. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic send congratulatory messages to the soldiers, junior-level commanders, and officers of the 228th Unit, the 781st Unit, the 801st Unit, the 859th Unit, and the 154th Unit of the Korean People's Army for their superb performance of the revolutionary duty assigned them by the party and the people and for guarding their outpost in defense of the fatherland in marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

11. On the occasion of the lunar New Year's day, Premier Kim Il-song visited the dormitories of Vietnamese students studying at Kim Il-song University.

13. The Korea, Asia-Africa Solidarity Committee sent a letter to the Congo National Liberation Council (Kinshasa) on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Congolese (Kinshasa) people.

14. The Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Support of the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People send a telegram to the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam in congratulating the achievements gained by the South Vietnamese people and the liberation front in the anti-American national salvation resistance.

15. The national conference of meteorological workers was held at Sinp'o City until 18.

17. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, sent a letter to the Seventh conference of the Seventh Congress of the Central Committee, the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan.

18. The awarding ceremony for the prize of honored youth in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Youth League was held at P'yongyang.

20. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree on awarding the title of hero of labor to comrade Yi Kum-nyo for her heroic merits in farming in mountainous regions.

25. The Cabinet of the republic awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises with outstanding records in fulfilling the national economy for the fourth quarter of 1966.

27. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement strongly denouncing American imperialism for committing again a large scale armed invasion against Cambodia. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded the title of the Ch'ollima work team to 270 work teams found to be exemplary in implementing the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference.

28. A P'yongyang City celebration of the 48th anniversary of the 1 March uprising was held. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded circulating champion flags and citations to factories and enterprises found to be exemplary in socialist emulation during January.

March

1. Our government delegation departed to attend the fourth anniversary of the revolution of the Syria Arab Republic.

2. The national conference of mass cultural workers was held at Hamhung City till 5 March. Agreements between our government and the Soviet government on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and exchange of commodities for 1967 was signed at P'yongyang.

3. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement in support of the statement issued by the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry denouncing American imperialism staging a new "escalation of the war" in Vietnam. The national conference of truck crop workers was held at Namp'o through 4 March.

4. Our Democratic Lawyers' Society delegation departed for Vietnam as a member of the investigation committee of the International Democratic Lawyers' Society.

6. Mass rallies were held at P'yongyang and other places throughout the nation to denounce the expansion of the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam and

to support the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

9. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, brilliant military strategist, ever-victorious steel-willed general, the conference of the political workers of the Korean People's Army was held, and comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions at the conference. The Standing Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, in marking the 10th anniversary of educational subsidies and scholarships.

10. In each province municipality conferences of tractor operators were held.

11. Korean residents in Japan sent a letter to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, pledging their resolve in successfully implementing the patriotic tasks of the General Federation. The Cabinet of the republic adopted the decision to correctly enforce the law on general nine-year compulsory technical education.

12. Comrade Yi Pong-su, Chairman, Central Inspection Committee of the Korean Workers' Party passed away.

13. Premier Kim Il-song sent a message of condolence in memory of comrade Yi Pong-su. Leaders of political parties, executive agencies, and mass organizations, and workers of P'yongyang sent messages of condolence in memory of comrade Yi Pong-su.

14. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Inspection Committee, the Standing Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, its subordinate organizations and enterprises sent telegrams of condolence to the Central Inspection Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on the passing of comrade Yi Pong-su.

16. The Central Committees and the Central Inspection Committees of the parties of Vietnam, Rumania, Germany, and Bulgaria sent telegrams of condolence to the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in memory of comrade Yi Pong-su. Mass rallies were held throughout the nation to express their support and encouragement of the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

17. The Korean Central Rally for the Defense of National Education and Repatriation sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. The Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement strongly denouncing the reactionary Sato government for intensifying its oppression of the democratic national education of Korean residents in Japan. The Central Committee and the Central Inspection Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party sent a telegram of condolence to the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in memory of comrade Yi Pong-su. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded circulating champion flags and citations to factories and enterprises in the agricultural sector for setting models in socialist emulation during February. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support and encourage the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

18. The Korean Mining Industry Society was formed.

19. A mass rally of more than 20,000 persons and a demonstration were held in P'yongyang to protest and denounce the oppressive policy of the reactionary Sato government of Japan toward the democratic national education for Korean citizens in Japan.

21. The second conference of the adult education activists of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter of appreciation to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, for sending for the 24th time educational subsidies and scholarships (equivalent to 303.42 million Japanese yen). The title of the Hero of the Republic and medals were awarded to soldiers, junior-level commanders, and officers of the army unit of the Korean People's Army to which comrade Sin Sung-o belonged for sinking Patrol Boat No. 56 which illegally intruded into our coastal areas to commit hostile acts.

23. Rallies were held at Kim Il-song University and other schools to commemorate the third anniversary of the March 24 uprising of the South Korean young students.

25. Throughout the nation mass rallies were held to protest and denounce the oppressive policy of the Japanese reactionary rulers against the democratic national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

26. The conference of Korean businessmen and industrialists in Japan for the defense of various democratic

national rights sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

28. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded the title of the Ch'ollima work team to 159 work teams.

29. General Secretary Kim Il-song of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Nosaka Sanzo of the Japanese Communist Party on his 75th birthday.

30. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises for setting models in socialist emulation during February.

31. Our government friendship delegation visited Yemen.

April

1. More than 100,000 young students jointly participated in a rally in P'yongyang to celebrate the first day of the enforcement of general nine-year compulsory technical education. The rally adopted a letter to be sent to Marshal Kim Il-song.

2. Rallies were held throughout the nation to protest and denounce the oppressive policy of the Japanese reactionary rulers toward Korean citizens in Japan.

3. Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with the Soviet Ambassador to Korea.

4. A decree was issued on convening the seventh session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree on awarding the title of Hero of Labor to comrades Kim Un-p'yo and Yu Sun-hwan for their meritorious service in the construction of the synthetic ammonia plant by gasification of anthracite where comrade Pak Myong-jin worked, the first urea plant, and the concentrated sulphuric acid plant.

5. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome Chairman Hatanaka Masaharu of the Japan-Korea Society who visited our country. A conference of book distribution workers was held in P'yongyang till 6 April.

6. General Secretary Kim Il-song of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to First Secretary Le Duan on his 80th birthday.

7. Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with Chairman Hatanaka Masaharu of the Japan-Korea Society. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement strongly denouncing the unforgivable barbaric act of the American imperialist aggressive forces in killing our civil administration police officer.

8. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to protest and denounce the bestial barbaric act of the American imperialist murders who killed our civil administration police officer.

9. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended the workers, technicians, and office workers who rendered meritorious labor service in the construction of the synthetic ammonia plant by gasification of anthracite where comrade Pak Myong-jin worked, the first urea plant, and the concentrated sulphuric acid plant.

11. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended the builders of the second ore dressing plant of the mine where comrade Kim Yun-yong worked. Our Supreme People's Assembly delegation visited Somalia. The delegation of the executive secretariat of the Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization visited out country.

12. The Korean Workers' Party delegation left to attend the seventh congress of the German United Socialist Party.

13. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation of the executive secretariat of the Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

14. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended the workers, technicians, and office workers for meritorious labor service in constructing the second fertilizer workshop of the plant where comrade Yi Hyo-jin worked, and the nonferrous rolling workshop of the refinery where comrade Kim Hyong-jin worked. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement strongly denouncing the provocative action committed again by the American imperialists along the military demarcation line. The Central

Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League awarded the titles of Double Ch'ollima Class and Ch'ollima Class to 106 classes.

15. The Standing Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a congratulatory message to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on his 55th birthday. The P'yongyang City united organizations of the Korean Boys' Corps held a meeting at historic Mangyongdae in commemoration of the 55th birthday of Marshal Kim Il-song. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Nureddin al-Attasi of the Syrian Arab Republic on the 21st anniversary of Syria's independence. A report on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our government and the Somali government was released in P'yongyang.

17. Premier Kim Il-song held interviews with the delegation of the executive secretariat of the Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization and the new ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country, respectively.

18. Secretary General Kim Il-song of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruiz on the sixth anniversary of the victory of the battle at the Bay of Pigs. P'yongyang City held a meeting in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the April uprising of the South Korean people.

20. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, the national conference of teachers was held until 22 April. The meeting discussed "General Nine-Year Compulsory Technical Education and the Tasks of Teachers," and comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions at the meeting.

21. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to comrade Jeno Fock on his appointment as Premier of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Government. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement strongly denouncing the unilateral decision of the Japanese reactionary rulers to abrogate the agreement for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

22. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended model workers under the Cabinet Land Transportation General Bureau. Our Foreign Ministry issued a statement strongly denouncing the bestial bombing of the

Democratic Republic of Vietnam by American imperialism. The 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House was celebrated.

23. A young students' rally of P'yongyang City was held to commemorate the day of international solidarity with the young students of the world struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

24. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, the seventh session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was held til 26 April. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania on the third anniversary of its independence. The central meeting of Korean residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song requesting the unrevised extension of the repatriation agreement and the defense of the right to national education. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded circulating champion flags to 39 factories and enterprises for setting models in socialist competition during March.

25. P'yongyang City held a celebration on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force organized and led by comrade Kim Il-song. A protocol on scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences was signed in P'yongyang.

27. A mass rally was held in P'yongyang to protest and denounce the maneuvers of the Japanese reactionary rulers to end the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the bestial barbaric act of the American imperialists in indiscriminately bombing Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong.

28. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, had an interview with a delegation of Korean residents in Japan visiting our country to express their gratitude for educational subsidies and scholarships over the past ten years. Almost 80 national delegations arrived in P'yongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the government of the republic, and our mass organizations.

29. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan visiting our country to express their gratitude for educational subsidies sent by comrade Kim Il-song over the past ten years.

May

1. Premier Kim Il-song held another interview with delegations from various countries. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, P'yongyang City held a successful celebration meeting for May Day. The 80 delegations from every continent and from various countries attended the celebrations. Worker-peasant Red Guards and 500,000 workers from the capital staged a solemn demonstration. The Central Assembly of Korean residents in Japan sent a letter to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader celebrating May Day.

3. Premier Kim Il-song held interviews with delegations of the Guinean Government, the ambassador of the Republic of Mali, and the ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia, respectively. Workers and students of P'yongyang City held a meeting welcoming the Mali delegation and the delegation of the Socialist Youth League of the Kingdom of Cambodia visiting our country.

4. Premier Kim Il-song held an interview with the Vietnamese delegation visiting our country. P'yongyang held a meeting welcoming the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Madam Isabell Blum, Coordinator of the World Peace Council, and the delegations of the World Democratic Youth League and the International Students' League visiting our country.

5. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegations of the Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African, and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the Uruguayan delegation of the Organizational Committee of the Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the delegates of the All-African Labor Union League, and the delegates of the International Arabic Labor Union League visiting our country.

6. Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with the delegation of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic. P'yongyang City held a meeting also welcoming this delegation. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the title of Hero of the Republic to comrade Ch'oe Hyon. At factories enterprises, and in rural areas throughout the nation rallies were held to welcome delegations from various countries visiting our country. The rallies lasted until 14 May.

7. Workers of P'yongyang held a meeting welcoming the delegation of the African Independence Party of

Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front, and the delegation of the Angola People's Liberation Movement.

8. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, sent congratulatory telegrams to the First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Premier on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

9. Premier Kim Il-song held an interview with a delegation of Cuban workers. Delegates of Latin American countries visiting our country issued a joint statement in P'yongyang expressing their solidarity with the Korean people fighting against the aggressors.

10. Premier Kim Il-song held interviews with the Chairman, the Venezuelan National Liberation Front and delegates of the Guatemalan Workers' Party, respectively. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers, technicians, and office workers in the railway transportation sector on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Railway Day on 11 May.

13. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier, comrade Kim Il-song held an interview with the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the friends from fighting Vietnam.

14. Delegations from various countries of the world visited Panmunjom and issued a joint statement.

15. Guests from Asia, Europe, Middle and Near East, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania visiting our country departed.

18. The expanded session of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was held and a report was made on the visit of its delegation to Burundi, Zambia, and Somalia. The cabinet of the republic awarded circulating champion flags to seven factories and enterprises for their excellent fulfillment of the national economic plan for the first quarter.

19. Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with the new envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union.

20. Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with Wilfred Burchett, an Australian journalist and writer visiting our country.

21. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement to strongly denounce the repeated bestial barbaric bombing of Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and its suburbs by the American imperialists.

22. Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with the deputy premier of the Soviet Union visiting our country. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises in the agricultural sector for their victory in socialist competition during April.

23. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub on his election as premier of Sudan. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic jointly sent a congratulatory telegram and flag to the eighth general meeting of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan.

24. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic strongly denouncing the American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists for causing military provocations against the United Arab Republic and Arab states. Korean residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on the occasion of the eighth general meeting of the General Federation pledging their determination to successfully fulfill the tasks of the General Federation. The Hungarian military delegation visited our country, and P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation.

26. President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea sent a telegram to Premier Kim Il-song expressing his gratitude for the kind welcome given the Guinean delegation attending May Day celebration in our country.

27. Premier Kim Il-song met the new Cambodian envoy, extraordinary ambassador plenipotentiary, to our country. Conferences between our National Defense Ministry staffs and the Hungarian military delegation were held at P'yongyang. Hwanghae Steel Works held a rally for the fulfillment of the decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee to rapidly increase the production of zinc and tin-plated sheets.

30. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions circulated champion flags to factories and enterprises for victories in socialist competition.

31. The Central Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League awarded the title of the Ch'ollima class to 40 classes.

June

1. The tenth anniversary of the founding of P'yongyang Sinmun was celebrated.

2. Premier Kim Il-song met with the Hungarian military delegation. P'yongyang City held a mass rally in support of the struggle of the Arab people against the aggressive machinations of the American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists. A national academic discussion was held commemorating the 30th anniversary of the victory of the battle at Poch'onbo won under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. Students of P'yongyang City held a commemorative meeting on the third anniversary of the 3 June uprising of South Korean students.

3. Throughout the nation the 30th anniversary of the victory of the battle at Poch'onbo organized and led by Marshal Kim Il-song was commemorated.

4. The monument tower memorializing the victory of the battle at Poch'onbo was unveiled at Hyesan City.

5. Premier Kim Il-song met with the delegation of the All-African Women's Conference.

6. The government of the republic issued a statement strongly denouncing the armed attack of the American imperialists and the Israel expansionists against the United Arab Republic. Rallies were held at Kangson Steel Works and the factory where comrade Kim Chong-song worked for the execution of the decision of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee to rapidly increase zinc- and tin-plated sheets. Plans for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences for 1967-1968 was signed in P'yongyang.

8. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, comprehensive military games of the

Korean People's Army were held through 18 June. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, attended the performance of the Yanggang-do art team. The 14th congress of the Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan sent a letter to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

9. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended military troops and soldiers attending the opening of the comprehensive military games of the Korean People's Army. The 16th regular meeting of the Federation of Korean Businessmen and Industrialists' in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

10. The 15th meeting of the League of Korean Teachers in Japan and the 11th meeting of the Federation of Korean Credit Unions in Japan sent letters to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. President Abdullah al-Salal of the Yemen Arab Republic sent a telegram to Premier Kim Il-song expressing his gratitude to the Korean people for supporting the struggle of the Arab people against the aggression of the Anglo-American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

11. The fourth meeting of the Society of Korean scientists in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

12. The State Committee on Degrees, Titles, and People's Prize awarded the People's Prize to the grand musical dance epic, "In the Sunlight of the Fatherland," expressing the utmost trust of the leader by the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan.

13. The eighth meeting of the Korean Educational Association in Japan and the seventh meeting of the Athletic Federation of Koreans in Japan sent letters to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. Our Supreme People's Assembly delegation to Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Poland departed P'yongyang. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded the title of the Ch'ollima work team to nine work teams in the agricultural sector.

14. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to newly elected President Abdirashid Ali Shermarke of the Republic of Somalia. The foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement strongly supporting the just cause of the Laotian people against American imperialism.

16. The central meeting of Korean residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, supporting and encouraging the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

17. Students of P'yongyang City held a mass rally supporting the struggle of the South Korean students and people against the reactionary 8 June elections of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

19. General Secretary Amilkar Kabrali (?) of the African People's Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands sent a telegram to comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Premier of the cabinet, expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people against imperialism led by American imperialism and its lackeys.

20. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended rural construction teams for setting models in rural construction.

24. Chairman Nguyen Hue Toh of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, and Chairman U Ong Luwin [spelling?] of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society respectively sent telegrams to Premier Kim Il-song actively supporting our struggle on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War and of the month for the joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea. 200,000 P'yongyang City workers held mass rallies and street demonstrations on the occasion of the day of the struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea. The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on the occasion of the 150th ship leaving to repatriate the Korean citizens in Japan. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises setting models in socialist competition during May.

25. The expanded session of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions discussed the problem of further strengthening and expanding the Ch'olli-ma work team movement at all fronts of socialist construction.

26. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Women's League discussed the problem of indoctrinating League members and women as revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. Plans for cultural exchange and scientific cooperation between our country and Hungary for 1967-1968, respectively, were signed in P'yongyang.

28. Under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, a plenum of the Central Committee was held through 3 July. The plenum discussed the problem of continuous and thoroughgoing implementation of the decisions of the Party Delegation Conference, and comrade Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions at the plenum. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser informing him of our government's decision to send 5,000 tons of wheat gratis to the United Arab Republic. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President Nureddin al-Atassi of Syrian Arab Republic informing him of our government's decision to offer free military aid to Syria. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding medals and decorations to citizens who returned from Japan. A spokesman of the foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement strongly denouncing the Japanese imperialist aggressors for further intensifying their aggressive maneuvers against South Korea.

29. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to the extraordinary conference of the Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Organization to support the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggression of the Anglo-American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Michel Micombero of the Republic of Burundi on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Burundi. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended model teachers in the common education sector.

30. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Abdirashid Ali Shermarke of the Republic of Somalia on the occasion of the seventh independence anniversary of the Republic of Somalia. Our Supreme People's Assembly delegation visited Poland. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song with congratulations on the 150th repatriation ship.

July

2. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Society and our mass organizations issued a joint appeal, "On Barbaric Acts Committed by American Imperialist Aggressive Forces in South Korea," to the world's peoples.

3. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Houari Bourmedienne of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria on the fifth anniversary of Algeria's independence. Teachers held meetings in provinces to implement comrade Kim Il-song's instructions to the National Conference of Teachers.

4. Premier Kim Il-song met with the friendship delegation of the Federal Republic of Cameroon government. Our Supreme Peoples Assembly delegation visited the Democratic Republic of Germany. The Algerian government and party delegation visited our country.

5. P'yongyang City held a celebration meeting on the fifth anniversary of Algerian independence. The Korean National Committee to Preserve Peace and the delegation of the Japan Council Against Nuclear Bombs issued a joint statement in P'yongyang.

6. The Assembly of Koreans in Japan expressed gratitude for the People's Prize and the gold medal awarded by Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, for the grand musical dance epic, "In the Sunlight of the Fatherland."

7. The Korean Committee for the Struggle against the Criminal Acts of American Imperialism in Vietnam and the Korean Committee to Promote International Trade issued a statement denouncing the barbaric acts of American imperialism.

8. Premier Kim Il-song met with the Algerian government and party delegation. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a telegram of condolence to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party for the passing of Nguyen Chi Chong [spelling ?], Politburo member. Our Red Cross Society issued a statement resolutely denouncing the intrigues of Japanese reactionary rulers to unilaterally abrogate the agreement on repatriating Korean citizens in Japan.

10. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Cabinet

Premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to First Secretary Yumjagiyn Tsendenbal of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President Jamsrangiyn Sambuu of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Abdul Rahman Mohammed Aref of the Republic Iraq on the ninth anniversary of the Iraq revolution. The Algerian government and party delegation visited our country.

11. A foreign ministry spokesman issued a statement firmly denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who are unleashing new "anti-communist" agitation in an attempt to suppress the inswelling dissatisfaction and resistance of the South Korean people.

12. The foreign ministry of the republic issued a memorandum denouncing the oppressive policy of the reactionary rulers of Japan against the democratic national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

13. An expanded plenum of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Democratic Front was held. The plenum strongly demanded immediate withdrawal of the decision by the reactionary Sato government of Japan to abrogate the present agreement for repatriation and demanded the unrevised extension of the agreement.

14. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on the 45th anniversary of its founding. Our country decided to set the week for the support of the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people (14-20 July) on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Geneva agreement on Vietnam. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, sent aid money to Korean residents in Japan who suffered storm damages.

16. Kim Il-song University and other colleges in P'yongyang held meetings to pass resolutions to devote their summer vacations to the construction of the democratic capital, P'yongyang.

18. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song stressing the need to defending their right to repatriation.

19. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent letters to the Red Cross International Organization, Red Cross organizations in various countries and international democratic organizations denouncing the reactionary Sato government of Japan attempting to unilaterally abrogate the agreement to repatriate Korean citizens in Japan.

20. The foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialists for committing grave criminal acts against the Vietnamese people. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support the anti-American national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

21. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Cabinet Premier of the cabinet, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulatory telegrams to the Polish party and government leaders on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the revival of Poland.

24. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, again sent educational subsidies and scholarships to children of Korean residents in Japan. P'yongyang City held a celebration meeting commemorating the national holiday of the United Arab Republic, the 15th anniversary of the 23 July revolution.

25. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet Premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulatory telegrams to Cuban party and government leaders on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. The Standing Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter of gratitude to Marshal Kim Il-song for the 24th series of educational subsidies and scholarships. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Willian Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman of the Republic of Liberia on Independence day. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises for setting models in socialist competition.

27. President Nureddin al-Attasi of the Syrian Arab Republic sent a telegram to Marshal Kim Il-song, cabinet Premier, expressing his solidarity on the occasion of the month of the joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea.

28. The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society proposed to the Japanese Red Cross Society business talks at Ch'ongjin for the unrevised extension of the current agreement for the repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan.

29. Marshal Kim Il-song, Cabinet Premier, sent congratulatory telegrams to the Latin American People's Solidarity Conference and the 13th World Council Against Nuclear Bombs, respectively.

30. Premier Kim Il-song met with the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Central Assembly of Korean women in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the proclamation of the law for the equal rights between men and women.

31. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Christophe Soglo of the Republic of Dahomey on the seventh anniversary of Dahomey's independence, P'yongyang City held a mass rally welcoming the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

August

1. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded circulating champion flags and citations to enterprises and cooperation farms in the agricultural sector for setting models in socialist competition during June and in the first half-year period.

2. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended returnees from Japan.

3. Our College Students Athletic Society issued a statement declaring null and void the decision of the special executive committee of the International College Students Athletic League to call the Korean College Students' Athletic Society to participate in the International College students Athletic Games at Tokyo with the abbreviation, K.S.S.A.

4. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions was held until 5 August. It discussed the problem of enhancing the role of trade unions in the struggle to thoroughly implement comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on economic construction and defense construction.

6. The economic delegation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visited our country.

9. Rural youth from P'yongyang Namdo held a rally to implement comrade Kim Il-song's grandiose idea of reclaiming more than 10,000 chongbo of tidelands on the west coast.

10. A plenum of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League was held through 11 August. It discussed the League's tasks to implement comrade Kim Il-song's conclusions at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the plenum's decisions. A conference was held in P'yongyang between our government economic delegation and the economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

11. Premier Kim Il-song met with the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and his wife. An agreement for our government to offer free military aid to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and an agreement on commodity circulation and payment for 1968, respectively, were signed in P'yongyang.

15. The Central Celebratory Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on the 22nd anniversary of the 15 August Liberation. The foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement sternly denouncing the bestial barbaric acts of the American imperialists in repeatedly bombing Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

16. Our College Students Athletic Society issued a statement declaring that it would not recognize the International College Students' Athletic Games at Tokyo as a formal event because it decided to use the distorted title of our Society.

17. President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Kim Il-song on the 22nd anniversary of the 15 August Liberation. P'yongyang City held a mass rally strongly demanding the unrevised extension of the repatriation agreement of Korean residents in Japan.

21. The government of the republic issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialist criminal moves to illegally include the "Korean question" again in the agenda of the 22nd United Nations General Assembly.

22. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Premier of the cabinet and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulatory telegrams to Romanian party and government leaders on the 23d anniversary of the Romanian independence.

23. A Tanzanian governmental cultural delegation visited our country.

28. The celebratory assembly of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the League of Korean Teachers in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

September

1. Comrade Kim Il-son,, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Cabinet Premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sent congratulatory telegrams to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam party and government leaders on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

2. The cabinet of the republic drafted concrete measures to stabilize the livelihood of those who suffered in flood damages.

3. Steel workers of the Hwanghae Steel Works and workers in the building material production sector held a rally to pass resolution to support and assist in rehabilitation from flood damage in P'yongyang City and parts of P'yongan Namdo and the construction of the capital. They appealed to factories and enterprises throughout the country to respond to this call. Factories, enterprises, rural areas, and college students held rallies to pass a resolution to participate in rehabilitation from flood damage.

4. The Ceylon-Korea Friendship Society delegation visited our country. The Japan-Korea friendship national delegation visited our country.

5. President Moktar Ould Daddah of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania sent a congratulatory telegram to Premier Kim Il-song on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the republic. The Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, declaring their determination to struggle for the unrevised extension of the current repatriation agreement.

6. On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the republic President Houari Boumedienne of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, President Modibo Keita of the Mali Republic, President Alphonse Massamba-debat of the Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Premier Tahir Yahya of Iraq Republic, and Chairman Souvanna Vong of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party sent congratulatory telegrams to Premier Kim Il-song.

7. The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the republic. On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding, President Nureddin al-Attasi of the Syrian Arab Republic, Czechoslovak party and government leaders, Chairman Nguyen Tuc Ho [spelling ?] of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, Chairman Melba Fernandez of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with South Vietnam, Chairman Ahmed L. Shkairi [spelling ?] of the Liberated Areas of Palestine, and President and Chairman of the Japan-Korea Society, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams to Premier Kim Il-song. The government of the republic issued a statement sternly denouncing the further intensified American imperialist machinations for aggression and war against the Cambodian people.

8. P'yongyang City held a celebration meeting commemorating the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding. On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding, Soviet, Chinese, Polish, Vietnamese, Cuban, Mongolian, Guinean, Bulgarian, Albania, Romanian, Hungarian party and government leaders, the executive secretariat of the Asian-African-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Committee, General Secretary of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied Yemen, General Secretary of the Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands Independence Party, and Chairman of

the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams to comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean workers' party and the Cabinet Premier. Comrade Kim Il-song, Cabinet Premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon sent congratulatory telegrams to the Bulgarian party and government leaders on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of Bulgarian independence.

9. German Democratic Republic Party and government leaders, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia, President Abdullah al-Salal of Yemen Arab Republic respectively sent congratulatory telegrams to comrade Kim Il-song, Cabinet Premier, on the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding. The visiting Japan-Korea Friendship national delegation sent congratulations to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding. The Central Celebratory Assembly of Koreans in Japan for the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding sent a congratulatory telegram to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

10. President Michel Micombero of the Republic of Burundi sent a congratulatory telegram to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on the 19th anniversary of the republic's founding. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded the title of Ch'ollima work team to 15 work teams.

12. The Sudanese journalist delegation visited our country.

15. P'yongyang City held a mass rally denouncing the intrigues of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to destroy repatriation of Korean residents in Japan and its criminal oppression of repatriation applicants.

16. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree awarding the title of meritorious minor to workers and technicians in the extractive industry sector, and the title of meritorious geological explorer to workers in the geological exploration sector. The head of our Red Cross Society delegation which participated in the board of directors of the Red Cross League meeting to denounce the reactionary Sato government of Japan for hampering the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan issued a statement in the Hague.

17. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers, technicians, and office workers for their laboring merit in constructing the ore dressing plant at the mine where comrade Kim Yang-yul worked.

18. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers for their laboring merit in the exploitation of the mine where comrade Yi Tong-hun worked.

19. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers for their laboring merit in constructing the ore dressing plant at the mine where comrade Kim Yong-gyo worked. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for their intrigues for provoking a new war in Korea.

20. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers for their meritorious service in constructing the ore dressing plant at the mine where comrade Kim T'ae-hyong worked. The Korean Workers' Party delegation to attend the eighth congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea departed.

21. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers for their meritorious labor service in constructing the comprehensive ore dressing plant at the mine where comrade Kim Ch'ung-ul worked. The Foreign Ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the destructive machinations of the Japanese side leading the conference between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies into a complete deadlock.

22. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 55th birthday of Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer of Rumanian Socialist Republic.

23. The economic delegation of our government visited the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement sternly denouncing the frenzied American imperialist bombing of the demilitarized zone of Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Central Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League awarded the title of Ch'ollima class to 226 classes. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises for setting models in socialist competition during August.

24. The Korean Central News Agency released a report on the return to their homes the fishermen from the southern

half who intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic.

25. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan demanding the unrevised extension of the repatriation agreement sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, expressing their determination to struggle for their goal. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a decree for holding elections of deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly, provincial (directly-controlled city) municipal (district), county, village (township, workers' district, and street) people's assemblies.

26. The Central Election Committee issued a public announcement on the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, provincial (directly-controlled by city), municipal (district), county, village (township, workers' districts, street) people's assemblies. The first session of the Central Election Committee was held.

27. Our Red Cross Society issued a statement sternly denouncing that the Japanese Red Cross delegates for unilaterally breaking off the conference between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies for the unrevised extension of the repatriation agreement of Korean citizens in Japan.

29. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded the title of the Ch'ollima work team to 52 work teams.

30. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced decrees on awarding the flag medal first class to Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy, the freedom and independence medal first class to Kim Il-song University, and the titles of meritorious lumber worker, meritorious lumber transporter, and meritorious raft worker to the workers in the forestry sector, respectively. The cabinet of the republic adopted a decision to give a large raise in the living allowances of teachers at all school levels. The expanded session of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly discussed the issue of supporting to the programs of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam.

October

1. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended model students on the occasion of Students' Day.

The reporting meeting of P'yongyang City to commemorate Students' Day adopted a message to Marshal Kim Il-song.

2. A decree on the organization of electoral districts for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly was announced. A decree on changing some administrative jurisdictions in the northern half of the republic was announced.

4. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan demanding the unrevised extension of the current repatriation agreement sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, expressing their determination to struggle for their goal.

6. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Cabinet Premier, sent congratulatory telegrams to party and government leaders of German Democratic Republic on its 18th independence anniversary.

8. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President A. Milton Obote of Uganda on its fifth independence anniversary.

9. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, again sent educational subsidies and scholarships to the children of Korean residents in Japan.

10. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended teachers and staffs of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy. The sixth conference of the activists of branches of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. District electoral committees for the elections of deputies to provincial (directly controlled city) people's assemblies and to the Supreme People's Assembly were organized. The military delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited our country.

11. On 22nd anniversary of the independence of Laos, Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Prince Souvanna Vong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party. P'yongyang City held a commemorative meeting for the 22nd anniversary of Laotian independence. Conferences between our National Defense Ministry staffs and the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic were held in P'yongyang.

12. In the presence of Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, the 20th anniversary of the founding of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy was celebrated. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet of the republic jointly sent a congratulatory message to teachers, staffs, and students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the visiting military delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

13. Premier Kim Il-song met with the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended model Boys' Corps members, and an "Honor of Korean Boys" awards ceremony was held. The Central Assembly for the 20th anniversary of the Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader. The 52nd session of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front discussed the problem of recommending joint candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and adopted an appeal to all Korean people. Our Red Cross Society issued a statement denouncing the intrigues of the reactionary Sato government of Japan and demanding a rapid resumption of the mutual conferences of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies for the unrevised extension of the repatriation agreement.

14. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a decree awarding the title of the meritorious actor of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the assistant director of the Central Arts Corps under the General Federation of the Korean Residents in Japan.

15. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended workers, technicians, and office workers for their meritorious labor service in the construction of the factory where comrade Yi Kil-tu worked. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram on the inauguration of Premier Bahjat al-Talhouni of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded the title of the Ch'ollima work team to 53 work teams.

17. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a telegram of condolence on the death of comrade Ernest Che Guevara. An agreement on the organization of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Korean and Soviet Government was signed in P'yongyang.

18. A meeting of the workers of the Hwanghae Steel Works in the Songnim electoral district to recommend a candidate as deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly recommended comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as the candidate. The government of the republic issued a memorandum exposing and denouncing the American imperialist criminal acts in attempts to cause a new war in Korea.

19. A joint meeting of agencies and enterprises of Songnim City in the Songnim electoral district was held enthusiastically supporting the candidacy of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, for the deputy of the Supreme People's Assembly.

20. The championship meet for the three military games of military troops of socialist countries was commenced.

21. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia on the third anniversary of Zambia's independence. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Cabinet Premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Soviet party and government leaders on the soft landing of the Soviet planetary automatic station, Venera 4 on Mars. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front issued a statement sternly denouncing the criminal intrigues of the Japanese militarists to obstruct the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

22. Our government economic delegation held conferences in P'yongyang with the economic delegation of the Soviet government.

23. A meeting of Korean businessmen and industrialists in Japan to demand an unrevised extension of the repatriation agreement and for the defense of the right to repatriation sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, expressing their determination to wage struggle. The Central Committee of the Socialist Toiling Youth League awarded the title of the Ch'ollima class to 358 classes.

24. President Maktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania Islamic Republic visited our country at the invitation of comrade Kim Il-song, Cabinet Premier. A conference was held on 25 October between Premier Kim Il-song and President Maktar Ould Daddah.

25. Recommendations for the candidates of deputies to provincial (directly controlled city), municipal (district), and county people's assemblies were made throughout the country until 26 October.

26. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome President Maktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania Islamic Republic.

27. Premier Kim Il-song met with the Soviet ambassador to Korea. A joint communique of our government and the government of the Mauritania Islamic Republic was issued. A trade agreement and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the two governments were signed in P'yongyang. The Korean Democratic Lawyers Society issued a statement exposing the deception of the fraudulent "elections" he'd under "supervision" of the "United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

28. Electors of all electoral districts in the republic supported comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as the candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and comrade Kim Il-song sent them an open letter. A meeting to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song Military College was held. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, commended instructors and staffs of Kim Il-song Military College.

29. The Central Election Committee announced the news that comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, was registered as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Premier Kim Il-song sent a letter to Chief Secretary Yoshioka Yoshikiyo of the Japanese Council Against Nuclear Bombs. The foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists attempting to further escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam.

31. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Houari Boumedienne of the Algerian Democratic Republic on the 13th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution. Our party and government delegation to participate in the 52nd anniversary meeting of the October Socialist Revolution left P'yongyang.

November

1. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to expose and denounce the intrigues of the reactionary rulers of Japan to destroy the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

4. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, expressing their ardent support of the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

6. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet Premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulatory telegrams to Soviet party and government leaders on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. P'yongyang City held a celebration meeting on the 50th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution. The Korean Central News Agency protested and denounced the American imperialists for intruding hundreds of fishing vessels into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic and for more openly carrying out activities of armed spy ships.

7. The medal of the republic was awarded the Korean People's Army team for winning first place in triathlon military games championship meetings of military troops of socialist countries, and other workers of the related sectors.

8. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia. P'yongyang City held a commemorative meeting on the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

9. The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the republic sent a telegram to the Japanese Red Cross Society strongly demanding the rapid resumption of the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies.

10. Our party and government delegation visited Cuba.

11. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, met with the electors of the Songnim electoral district. Our party and government delegation visiting Cuba relayed the gift of Premier Kim Il-song to comrade Fidel Castro. The second session of the Eighth Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

12. Our party and government delegation visiting Cuba held conferences with the party and government delegation of the Cuban Republic.

15. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, a joint meeting of college and higher technical school student delegates who had participated in the construction of the capital was held. Marshal Kim Il-song issued programmatic instructions at the meeting.

16. The cabinet of the republic awarded circulating champion flags to factories and enterprises for setting models in socialist competition during the third quarter period.

17. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, sent congratulatory messages to workers, technicians, and office workers of those factories, enterprises, which fulfilled the national economic plan of 1967 ahead of schedule before the 22nd anniversary of the party's founding. The foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists for high-handedly passing the illegal "decisions" on the so-called "Korean question" at the 22nd United National General Assembly, and declaring the decisions null and void.

21. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Charles Helou of the Republic of Lebanon on its independence day.

22. A military delegation of the Cuban republic visited our country through 29 November. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to welcome the delegation. The delegation and our National Defense Ministry staffs held conferences through 23 November.

24. A spokesman of the foreign ministry of the republic issued a statement sternly denouncing the murderous terrorist acts continuously carried out by the reactionary Sato government of Japan against Korean citizens in Japan. The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the 30th congress of the British Labor Party. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded the title of Ch'ollima work team to 60 work teams.

25. Elections of deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly were held. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, participated in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly at the 78th sub-electoral district, Taesong district, P'yongyang City.

26. The Central Election Committee announced that 100 percent of all electors who participated in the

elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly voted for the candidates for deputies registered in each electoral district. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded the title of Ch'ollima work team to 170 work teams in the agricultural economy sector.

28. Comrade Kim Il-song met with the military delegation of the Cuban Republic. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the medal of the republic to the military delegation members. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Premier of the cabinet, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulatory telegrams to Albanian party and government leaders on the 23d anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the 55th anniversary of the declaration of Albanian independence. The delegation of the Sudanese Union of Mali visited our country. Celebration meetings were held throughout the country for the election victories of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

29. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic on its national holiday. P'yongyang City held a rally welcoming the song and dance team of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to protest and denounce the fascist and oppressive intrigues of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean patriots.

30. Elections of deputies to local sovereign organs at all levels were held. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, participated together with cooperative farm peasants of the village of Hwasong at Yongsong cooperative farm in the elections of deputies to local people's assemblies at all levels at the 67th sub-electoral district, Yongsong district, P'yongyang City. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a congratulatory letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, congratulating the great election victories of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

December

1. The Central Election Committee announced that 100 percent of all electors who participated in electing deputies to local sovereign organs at all levels voted for the candidates for deputies registered in each electoral district. A meeting was held to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the founding of Samil Wolgan.

2. The Central Committee of the Fatherland United Democratic Front issued a statement sternly denouncing the reactionary Sato government of Japan for slandering and defaming our country by fabricating the "North Korean spy incident" and for causing raving agitation against the General Federation.

4. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the freedom and independence medal first class to the song and dance team of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam.

5. Comrade Kim Il-song, Cabinet Premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to President Kahtan Ashaabi [spelling ?] of the South Yemen People's Republic for winning independence from American imperialist colonial rule. The title of Ch'ollima cooperative farm was awarded to Ch'ong-san cooperative farm, Kangso-gun.

7. Chairman Nugyen Tuc Ho [spelling ?] of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam sent a congratulatory telegram to comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Cabinet Premier and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, on the election victories in our country.

10. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, presented gifts to two regiments of young shock troops of builders who participated in the construction of P'yongyang City. Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulatory telegrams, respectively, to President Sangoule Lamizana of the Upper Volta Republic on its ninth independence anniversary, and to President Jomo Kenyatta of the Republic of Kenya on its independence day and its proclamation as a republic.

13. P'yongyang City held a memorial service for comrade An Kil, a faithful fighter of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, and an ardent communist.

14. In the presence of comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of the 40 million Korean people, the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly was held through 16 December. A new cabinet led by comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, was organized. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was elected. Comrade Kim Il-song announced the great ten-point political program of the government of the republic, "Let Us More Thoroughly

Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-determination, Self-sufficiency, and Self-defense in All Spheres of State Activity."

15. P'yongyang City held a mass rally protesting and denouncing the intrigues of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to delay the conference of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies at Colombo. The Central Committee of the Fatherland Unification Democratic Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued a statement sternly denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their unprecedented raving fascist oppression of South Korean patriotic students, intellectuals, and democratic people.

16. The Czechoslovak party and governmental leaders, and President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea respectively sent congratulatory telegrams to comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on his appointment as premier. Our Red Cross Society issued a statement on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the arrival of the first repatriation ship protesting and denouncing the intrigues of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to sabotage the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

17. The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan sent a letter to Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, on his reappointment as Cabinet Premier. P'yongyang City held a mass rally to support and welcome the achievements of the first session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

18. Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz of the Cabinet of the Polish People's Republic, Chairman Nguyen Tuc Ho [spelling ?] of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, Chairman Nicolae Ceausescu of the Supreme Soviet of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Premier Ion Gheorghe Mauer of the Romanian Socialist Republic, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams on the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier. The protocol on the exchange of commodities and payments between our government and the Romanian Socialist Republic for 1968 was signed in P'yongyang. The Central Screening Committee of the General Geological Bureau of the cabinet for awarding the title Red Flag Company awarded it five geological exploration teams.

19. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, Premier Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal of the cabinet of the Mongolian People's Republic, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia, President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Chairman Souvanna Vong of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party, Secretary General H.M.P. Nohidin of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Society, and Chairman C. Bram Pikash [spelling ?] of the India-Korea Cultural Society, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams. Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and cabinet premier, and comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Chairman Nguyen Tuc Ho of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam on the seventh anniversary of its founding. P'yongyang City held a meeting to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued a statement sternly denouncing the reactionary Sato clique of Japan for new raving fascist oppression against Korean residents in Japan. The Central Committee of the Socialist Tilling Youth League awarded the title of Ch'ollima Class to 367 classes. An agreement on the exchange of commodities and payments between our country and Czechoslovakia for 1968 was signed in P'yongyang.

20. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, as cabinet premier, the Unified Command of the National Front for the Liberation of Venezuela and the National Liberation Army, Tsombu Eduardo Marcel, the permanent representative of the National Council for the Liberation of the Congo (Leopoldville) in Cuba, Zimbabwe African National League, Chairman U Ong Luwin of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, the All-African Labor Union Federation, General Secretary L. Brezhnev of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Premier A. Kosygin of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams. P'yongyang City held a mass rally denouncing the oppressive intrigues of the reactionary Sato clique of Japan against the Tonghwa Credit Union. Plans for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for 1967-1968 were signed in P'yongyang.

21. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, Premier Mehmet Shehu of the People's Republic of

Albania, the Pan-African Congress, Chief Secretary Dumanokuwe of the African People's Congress of South Africa, the Central Committee of the National Council for the Complete Independence of Angola, Premier Todor Zhivkov of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Chief Secretary Fauzi Elsaid [spelling ?] of the International Arab Labor Union League, and the Latin American College Students' Organization, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams. A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between our country and Czechoslovakia for 1968 was signed in P'yongyang.

22. Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, again sent educational subsidies and scholarships for the children of Korean residents in Japan. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, President Nureddin al-Attasi of Syrian Arab Republic, GDR party and government leaders, the Southwestern African People's Organization, the Zambabuwa African People's League, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic on the 11th anniversary of the Port Said "victory day" for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland. The Central Assembly of Koreans in Japan sent a letter of congratulations ardently supporting the organization of the new cabinet led by Marshal Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader.

23. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, organizations and enterprises under the General Federation, Hungarian party and government leaders, General Secretary Amilkar Kabural [spelling ?] of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, and the Mozambique Liberation Front, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams. Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory telegram to King Mohammed Idris Sanusi of the Kingdom of Libya on the 16th anniversary of its independence.

24. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, Chairman Prem Bahadur Kansakar of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society, Chairman Abdul Rahman al-Iryani of the Council of the Yeman Arab Republic, and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams. The Korean Central News Agency reported on the return to their homes of the fishermen from the southern half who entered the territory of the northern half. An

agreement on the exchange of commodities and payment between our country and German Democratic Republic for 1968 was signed in P'yongyang.

25. Comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, sent a congratulatory message to workers, technicians, and office workers at the mine where comrade Kim Kyu-won worker for fulfilling the 1967 national economic plan ahead of schedule.

26. A Vietnamese journalists' delegation visited our country.

27. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, Chairman Sam Nuzomma [spelling ?] of the Southwest African People's Organization sent a congratulatory telegram. The Central Committee of the Trade Unions awarded the title Ch'ollima Workshop to two workshops, and the title of Ch'ollima Work Team to 207 work teams.

28. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded the decoration and medal of the republic to wartime meritorious workers in the railway transport sector. The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' League awarded circulating champion flags and citations to factories and enterprises in the agricultural sector for their excellent achievements in socialist competition for increased production.

29. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, Chief Secretary of the Asian-African-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization sent a congratulatory telegram. Our government issued a statement supporting the statement of the government of the Kingdom of Cambodia exposing and denouncing the criminal intrigues of the American imperialists against Cambodia.

30. P'yongyang City held a commemorative meeting on the ninth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The gift from comrade Fidel Castro to Premier Kim Il-song arrived at the port of Namp'o. In marking the new year of 1968, Chairman Nosaka Sanzo of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, and Chairman Nguyen Huc To of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam sent congratulatory telegrams to Premier Kim Il-song.

31. A successful meeting for the acceptance of the gift from comrade Fidel Castro to Premier Kim Il-song was held. In congratulating the reappointment of comrade Kim Il-song, esteemed and beloved leader, as cabinet premier, Sesal Montze, commander-in-chief of the Guatemalan Uprising Armed Forces, Carlos Ballilla, the permanent representative of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in Cuba, Financial General Secretary Diallo Kamara [spelling ?] on behalf of the General Secretariat of the All-African Women's Congress, and the Morioka branch of the Japan-Korea Society, respectively, sent congratulatory telegrams.

JOURNAL OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS
(January-December 1967)

January

4. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the new bestial and barbaric atrocious acts perpetrated by the American imperialist aggressive forces and the South Korean puppet forces in South Vietnam.

13. The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam announced the results gained in 1966 (the Liberation Army of South Vietnam and the people inflicted casualties of 269,200 on the enemy).

15. At Damascus, capital of Syria, the Third International Conference of Solidarity with the Arab Union People was held through 19 January. It adopted a resolution denouncing the colonial rule of the British imperialists in Aden and the war of aggression of the American imperialists in Vietnam.

20. The people of Aden demonstrated against the colonial rule of the British imperialists, punished the British imperialist troops and police, and burned and destroyed colonial government agencies.

22. The 1967 International Speed Skating Games were held at Grenoble, France. Our champion won first place in the 1,000 meter race. 6,000 American college professors and instructors requested the Johnson clique to immediately suspend the bestial bombing of North Vietnam.

February

2. 20,000 Okinawans in Japan demonstrated against the reactionary educational bill.

3. At over 100 U.S. cities thousands of citizens resorted to hunger strikes against the aggressive war in Vietnam.

13. The Association for the Acceleration of the Request for the Unconditional Extension of the Repatriation Agreement of Koreans Residents in Japan held a meeting in Tokyo with the Japanese Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the General Council of Japan Labor Unions attending.

14. The United Arab Republic banned flights of Anglo-American military aircraft over its territorial air space. 5,000 American scientists requested the Johnson clique to immediately suspend the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in Vietnam.

15. 2,500 women demonstrated in Washington against the war of aggression in Vietnam. In Japan a month of national united action of the people was scheduled against the war of aggression in Vietnam, for the overthrow of the reactionary Sato cabinet, and for the abrogation of the "Security Treaty."

24. An artillery unit of the American imperialist aggressive forces bombarded across the demilitarized zone in an attempt to invade North Vietnam.

March

7. The Cambodian government registered a stern protest against the attack of the American imperialist aggressive forces and the South Vietnamese puppet forces on Cambodian territories.

9. With the intensified independence movement in Aden against the British imperialists, administrative organizations were paralyzed.

11. Diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Burundi were established at the ambassadorial level.

13. In response to the appeal made by the Tri-continental Committee to Aid the Vietnamese People, a week of solidarity with the anti-American national salvation struggle was scheduled in our country and other countries.

19. The Tri-continental People's Solidarity Committee delegation and the Asia-African Solidarity Vietnam Committee issued a joint statement denouncing the new American imperialist attempt to escalate the aggression in Vietnam.

20. The people of French Somalia rioted against the deceptive "national referendum" fabricated by French colonialists.

21. At the fabricated Guam conference, the American imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppets conspired to further escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam.

23. The Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam warned the British imperialists for offering Hong Kong as a base for the aggression in Vietnam to American imperialism. The Liberation Forces command announced that "Operation Gasten" [spelling ?] and "Operation Junction City" claimed by the American imperialist aggressive forces as the "largest operations" in Thai Ninh Province were failures and resulted in disastrous defeats.

30. Since France declared the withdrawal of NATO agencies and foreign troops stationed in its territories, the Supreme Command of the NATO in France terminated. The Spring Joint Struggles Committee led by the Japanese Neutral Labor Unions Liaison Council waged the spring struggle against the increase in workloads and commodity price rises, and for improvements in working conditions. Its second national united action was developed and five million workers joined the struggle.

April

4. Leaders of Algeria, Mauritania, Tanzania, United Arab Republic, and Guinea met in conferences at Cairo through 6 April and discussed current African questions.

8. 1,000 black students in Nashville, Tennessee rioted against the illegal arrest of a black student by police. Police resorted to barbaric acts, including poison gases, to suppress the students' struggle.

9. Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, declared that together with his Vietnamese brethren he would fight until the American imperialist aggressors are driven out of Indochina.

12. Diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Somalia were established.

15. 300,000 people in New York, and 100,000 in San Francisco staged large scale anti-war demonstrations.

16. The Laotian patriotic forces smashed the dry season offensive mounted by the puppet forces under the direction of the American imperialists and wiped out 1,200 of the enemy.

17. The Seventh Congress of the Socialist United Party of Germany was held through 22 April. Walter Ulbricht was reelected First Secretary of the Central Committee and our party delegation attended.

19. The week of solidarity with the Latin American peoples fighting for complete national independence was planned worldwide through 25 April. 500,000 city employees in Italy appealed for strikes demanding bigger wages.

20. The Johnson clique, American imperialist leaders, held conferences of foreign ministers of seven client states and plotted to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam.

22. The Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the participation of Thailand in the American imperialist war of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

23. The third regiment of the infantry division of the American imperialist aggressive forces stationed at Diu base in Todomoto [spelling ?] province, South Vietnam rioted in protest against combat duties.

May

1. On the occasion of May Day, 6.6 million people throughout 47 prefectures and 840 cities staged large demonstrations demanding greater solidarity with the Vietnamese people and denouncing the reactionary Sato government.

2. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, formed a new government, and appointed Son Sang [spelling ?] as premier.

4. Akahata, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, contended that the oppressive intrigues of the reactionary Sato Government against the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan and national education would never be tolerated.

10. The International Tribunal to expose the criminal acts of the American imperialists in Vietnam held since February found the American imperialist aggressors guilty. 278 Japanese lawyers issued a statement strongly denouncing the reactionary Sato government for oppressing the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

13. A trade agreement between our country and Singapore was signed.

16. Emergency meetings against the suspension of the repatriation agreement of Korean citizens in Japan and for the defense of national education were held in Tokyo and 20 other prefectures.

17. The spring struggle committee for higher wages in Japan staged the fourth national united action, and 900,000 Japanese workers struck. 10 million French workers staged a general strike, the largest in 30 years, against De Gaulle's "special privilege bill."

20. The World Trade Union Federation sent a protest note demanding that the Johnson clique denounce the American imperialist escalation of war in Vietnam.

22. President Nasser of the United Arab Republic announced: "The United Arab Republic blockades the Bay of Aqaba and prohibits the navigation of Israeli ships and all vessels loaded with military supplies destined for Israel."

26. President Nasser of the United Arab Republic declared his strong resolve to fight Israeli aggression and the American imperialists behind Israel.

30. The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam announced war results during the dry season from October 1966 to April 1967 (annihilating 175,000 of the enemy, including 70,000 American imperialist aggressive forces and 15,000 troops of client states.)

June

5. Israeli aggressive forces invaded the Arab states, and the United Arab Republic and other states counterattacked the Israeli aggressors.

6. The United Arab Republic blockaded the Suez canal. The United Arab Republic, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, and Mauritania severed diplomatic relations with the American imperialists. The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement fully supporting the just struggle of the United Arab Republic and Syria.

7. Premier Kim Il-song sent telegrams to leaders of Arab states attacking the aggression of the American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

8. Syria expelled American and British ambassadors and embassies in Syria.

9. The Mauritanian government expelled American imperialist diplomats, including the American ambassador, spies, and American imperialist "Peace Corps" members engaged in destructive and harmful acts.

10. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria severed relations with Israel.

12. Poland and Hungary severed diplomatic relations with Israel. Several thousand American imperialist soldiers at the Proi [spelling ?] base in South Vietnam refused to enter combat and demanded they be returned home.

15. The Libyan government demanded the closure of American and British military bases in Libya and the withdrawal of the aggressive forces.

17. The delegation of our Supreme People's Assembly visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Supreme Soviet. The People's Republic of China tested a hydrogen bomb in the air in the western sector.

18. The Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and a total of 25 organizations staged united demonstrations in support of the fighting Vietnamese people.

19. The Sudanese government decided to deny exploration right of the American and British companies surveying its eastern region and to expel 11 American professors from Khartoum University.

24. The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party sent a telegram to the Korean Workers' Party protesting the intrigues of the reactionary Sato government to nullify the repatriation agreement and declaring its struggle for the continuation of repatriation.

25. In support of the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the American imperialists from South Korea, the Soviet Union arranged a week for Soviet-Korean friendship and solidarity.

26. The Arab people at Aden blew up five large petroleum storage tanks of the Anglo-American imperialist petroleum companies.

An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union was signed in P'yongyang.

28. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President of the United Arab Republic informing him of the decision of our government to offer free of charge 5,000 tons of wheat to the United Arab Republic. Premier Kim Il-song sent a telegram to President of the Syrian Arab Republic informing him of the decision of our government to offer Syria free military aid. A delegation of the Japan Council against Nuclear Bombs protested the rejection of the entry of the Korean delegation and the North and South Vietnamese delegations to attend the 13th World Conference against Nuclear Bombs and strongly demanded that the Justice Ministry approve their entry.

July

2. Seven thousand people demonstrated in London protesting the American imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

3. An extraordinary session of the Asian-African Solidarity Organization was held in Cairo (convening 1 July). The session appealed for support for the struggle of the Arab states against Israeli aggressors and American imperialism.

6. The Lebanese cabinet banned the activities of three large American firms, Ford Motor Company, Coca Cola Company, and a broadcasting company, in Lebanon.

8. The Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization appealed that the 14th anniversary of the armed

uprising of the Cuban people be held as a day of solidarity with the Cuban people.

9. An international conference for peace in Vietnam held at Stockholm appealed for continued efforts to guarantee the independence and freedom of the Vietnamese people and to block the American imperialist aggression.

11. The Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization appealed for greater support and aid to Vietnam during the week of international solidarity (11-19 July).

17. Conferences of Algerian, Syrian, Iraq, Sudanese, and United Arab Republic leaders were held at Cairo. During their five-day conferences, they agreed on taking measures to correct the adverse aftereffects of aggression by Israeli expansionists.

18. Blacks in Newark, United States, rioted against the policy of racial segregation. The American rulers mobilized large police forces and barbarically killed 27 blacks. The riot spread to Birmingham, Alabama, and New Jersey, and other cities.

August

6. American imperialist veterans demonstrated in front of the Japanese Consulate in New York protesting the war in Vietnam and denouncing the manufacture of napalm in Japan. The 13th World Conference against Nuclear Bombs adopted a "general resolution" and a resolution to further strengthen the anti-American international united action to support and aid the Vietnamese people. In the general resolution the conference demanded the immediate withdrawal of the American imperialist forces from South Korea and supported the struggle of the Koreans for the unification of the fatherland through self-determination.

10. The first Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference held at Havana adopted a series of resolutions, including the general line for developing the Latin American revolution and a resolution on Korea. The resolution on Korea appealed for all organizations of the Latin American peoples to support the struggle of the Korean people to drive the American imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and to unify the fatherland through self-determination.

11. An agreement for our government to offer free military and economic aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was signed in P'yongyang.

12. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was published in Tri-continental, the theoretical organ of the Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization. The reactionary government of Japan outrageously decided to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement of Korean residents in Japan as of November 1967.

15. The conference of finance, economic, and petroleum ministers of 13 Arab states was held at Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, and it discussed the problem of suspending oil supply to the West and the continued blockage of the Suez canal. Our foreign ministry issued a statement denouncing the repeated bombing of Hanoi on 11 and 12 August by American imperialist aggressors.

17. American imperialist aggressive forces stationed in South Vietnam barbarically used poisonous gases in the demilitarized zone.

26. The Dutch parliament passed a resolution demanding the suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam by American imperialist aggressive forces.

30. The South Vietnamese Liberation Forces attacked the American imperialist aggressive forces base at Gankai [spelling ?] and liberated 1,200 patriots who had been detained at a prison. The Algerian government nationalized five American imperialist petroleum companies. American women demonstrated against the bombing of North Vietnam.

31. At an extraordinary session held in mid-August, the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam adopted a political program, a new milestone in the anti-American national salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people (reported by the Vietnamese Press, 1 September).

September

1. A protocol on the exchange of commodities between Korea and Cuba for 1968 was signed in Havana.

2. One thousand and five hundred blacks in the United States demonstrated against racial discrimination.

3. The Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement demanding the barbaric American imperialist bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the withdrawal of all their forces from South Vietnam.

5. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was published in full in the Cambodian newspapers, Phnom Penh Press and Bourjua Kume [spelling ?].

6. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement demanding the American imperialists cease their conspiratorial machinations against Cambodia. Twenty thousand teachers in 36 cities in the United States struck demanding higher wages.

7. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried by an Indonesian newspaper, Sulohomaruhaen [spelling ?].

8. 150,000 workers of the Ford Motor Company, United States, struck for new collective bargaining.

9. 21,000 workers, peasants, and women held demonstrations and rallies in Tokyo against the policy of the reactionary Sato government to raise commodity prices.

11. The Secretariat of the International Students' League issued a statement denouncing the intrigues of American imperialism to illegally place the "Korean Question" once more in the agenda of the 22nd United Nations General Assembly.

12. The Mozambique people's armed troops liberated more than one-fifth of the entire territory, inflicted 5,000 casualties on the enemy, and destroyed more than 400 military vehicles (as pointed out by the Mozambique Liberation Front in a memorandum). The Arab international organizations issued a statement demanding the nullification of all illegal decisions on Korea forced by American imperialism and denouncing the American imperialist intrigues to illegally raise anew the Korean question at the United National General Assembly.

13. 3,000 workers of a Colombian tobacco company struck in demands for higher wages and improved living and working conditions.

14. A spokesman of the foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement stressing

that the reactionary government of Japan should immediately cease its intrigue to obstruct the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan.

16. A conference between the Vietnamese and Cuban party delegations was held in Havana and a protocol on the joint struggle was signed by both delegations. Japanese democratic lawyers' organizations strongly protested the outrageous machinations of the reactionary Sato government on the accreditation of Korea University.

17. The Standing Secretariat of the Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement denouncing the intrigues of American imperialism to raise the "Korean question" once more at the 22nd United Nations General Assembly.

19. The Executive Secretariat of the Asian-African-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued an appeal for the withdrawal of the American imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea and the dissolution of the United Nations Commission on Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

20. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was published in full in the organ of the Japan Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

21. Plans for cultural cooperation between Korea and the Congo (Brazzaville) for 1967-1968 and an agreement on postal exchange were signed in Brazzaville. Forty Japanese democratic student organizations resolved to strengthen nation-wide movements to defend the rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

23. Comrade Kim Il-song's theses, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was published in full in a Tanzanian paper. In Moscow the Soviet Union signed an agreement to offer free military and economic aid to Vietnam and an agreement on additional loans. The foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machinations to provoke war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

24. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in a Cambodian weekly, Democrats, and in an Indonesian newspaper, Evening View.

24-26. A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement in Moscow stating that if the Japanese authorities ultimately nullify the repatriation, this would mean irreparably grave results. 20,000 railway workers in Australia struck demanding improved working conditions.

27. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam issued a statement urging the reactionary government of Japan to unconditionally extend the current repatriation agreement of Korean residents in Japan.

October

2. The Cambodian government issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of Haiphong as a brazen challenge to peace-loving countries.

3. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the frenzied attempts of American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique to provoke a new war in Korea. 13,000 workers, and students in Tokyo, Japan held a rally and adopted a special resolution defending the democratic national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and demanding the unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement. The Cambodian Foreign Ministry issued a statement demanding the immediate cessation of American imperialist bombing of the territories of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the demilitarized zone.

4. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle" was carried in full in the Burmese newspaper, New Light of Burma. The foreign ministry of the German Democratic Republic issued a statement denouncing the interference of West German imperialists in the internal affairs of West Berlin.

6. 40,000 ceramic workers of Italy went on a general strike to protest the refusal of the company to sign a new collective contract. The Arab Lawyers League declared that Japan should continue the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

11. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Iraqi newspaper, Al Shaiv [spelling ?].

12. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in the Syrian newspaper, Al Bais [spelling ?].

14. The International Arab Labor Union League issued a statement declaring that the Japanese authorities cannot excuse themselves from the legal and moral obligation of fully guaranteeing the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan. 200,000 people in the United States demonstrated in Washington in denunciation of the policy of the Johnson clique on the war in Vietnam. 1.5 million Japanese workers and people in 50 cities struck and held rallies denouncing American imperialist aggression against Vietnam and the collusion of Sato, a lackey of the American imperialists, with the Saigon puppet.

15. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in a Congo (Brazzaville) weekly.

16. An agreement on the organization of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union was signed.

17. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the United Arab Republic newspaper, Al Guhria [spelling ?].

18. The Standing Secretariat of the Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement demanding continuation of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan under the current agreement.

19. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in an Indian magazine, Global Mirror.

22. In Moscow a protocol on the exchange of commodities between Korea and the Soviet Union, and an agreement for the Soviet Union to aid in the construction and expansion of certain projects -- Korean enterprises -- were signed by our government economic delegation and the Soviet government economic delegation. 10,000 workers of Sydney, Australia, demonstrated and held a mass rally protesting American imperialist aggression against Vietnam.

25. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in

full in a Syrian newspaper. 1.6 million Japanese workers struck opposing the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam and the intrigues of the Sato clique for the "small electoral district system" and demanding higher wages and improved working conditions.

27. A trade agreement and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between our government and the government of the Mauritania Islamic Republic were signed in P'yongyang. 160,000 factory workers under the Ford Motor Company, United States, struck for 48 days against the deceptive and appeasing machinations of the company and demanding higher wages and won some of their demands.

30. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam denounced the repeated American imperialist bombing of Hanoi and declared that it would resolutely struggle to terminate the evil influence of the American imperialist aggressors. In a statement supporting our government memorandum dated 18 October exposing and denouncing the frenzied attempt of the American imperialists to provoke a new war in Korea the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam stressed that if the American imperialists provoke a new war, they are bound to suffer shameful defeat.

31. A protocol on cooperation in fisheries between our country and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

November

1. 4,000 Chilean mine workers struck demanding higher wages.

2. The Standing Secretariat of the Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement demanding the immediate cessation of bombing and all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. 200,000 industrial workers of the United States went on a general strike for better treatment.

3. A protocol on commodity exchange and payments between our country and Mongolia for 1968 was signed in Ulan Bator.

4. 195,000 people rallied and demonstrated at Naha, Okinawa, demanding Okinawa be returned to Japan.

6. A spokesman of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist machination to provoke a war in Korea.

7. Mali, Guinea, Mauritania, and Senegal decided to jointly utilize the resources of the Senegal River.

10. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in Granma, organ of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. The Mali Red Cross Society issued a statement demanding the unrevised extension of the agreement for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

11. A spokesman of the foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the Canadian government for supplying large amounts of arms and military supplies to the American imperialists.

13. 10,000 Workers in Hessen, West Germany, struck for higher wages.

16. 100,000 workers in Italy struck demanding higher wages and a new contract, including guaranteed jobs. The foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the aggressive acts of the American imperialists and the Thai reactionaries against the territory of Cambodia.

21. The Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement denouncing the American imperialist bombing of Hanoi, and demanding the immediate cessation of the American imperialist bombing of North Vietnam.

22. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in a Syrian newspaper. The foreign ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the forced passage of the illegal "resolution" on the "Korean question" by the American imperialists at the 22nd United Nations General Assembly.

24. The Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam issued a statement stressing that if the American imperialists and their lackeys invade Cambodia, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces will thoroughly punish the aggressors. The foreign ministry of Mongolia issued a statement denouncing the forced passage of the illegal "decision" on the "Korean question" at

the United Nations General Assembly and demanding the withdrawal of the American imperialist forces from South Korea and the dissolution of the "United National Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

27. The eighth conference of scientific-technical cooperation between our country and Rumania adopted a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

December

1. The second open trial of the International War Crimes Tribunal to expose the American imperialist war crimes in Vietnam was held in Copenhagen, capital of Denmark. The verdict found the American imperialist aggressors guilty of inhumane barbaric acts in Vietnam and branded them ferocious murderers. A spokesman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front Party issued a statement declaring that the American imperialists and the United Nations had no right to solve the Korean question.

2. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-Imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Ceylonese newspaper, Sun.

4. People in New York demonstrated against the war of aggression of the Johnson clique in Vietnam. Demonstrations spread to scores of cities.

5. British railway workers went on a general strike. Because of the strike, passenger transportation and railway freight transportation were halted.

7. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Indian newspaper, Tarjidad [spelling ?]. To successfully commemorate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the Cuba-South Vietnam Friendship Committee set 13-20 December as a week of friendship with the South Vietnamese people.

9. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Indian weekly, Amir Paret [spelling ?] and

in the monthly Socialist Congressman. The Laotian Patriotic Front Party issued a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their attempt to send mercenaries to South Vietnam.

10. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Ceylonese newspaper, Tribune.

11. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Indian weekly, Parliamentary Times. Plans for cooperation in public health between our country and Vietnam for 1967-1968 were signed in Hanoi. Plans for cooperation between our Public Health Ministry and the Public Health Ministry of German Democratic Republic for 1967-1968 were signed in Berlin.

12. Our photographic exhibition was held in Colombo, capital of Ceylon. The Vietnam Asian-African Solidarity Committee and the Vietnam-Korean Friendship Society issued a joint statement sternly denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for persecuting patriotic intellectuals and other people in South Korea.

13. The West German Human Rights Commission demanded that the West German militarist government sever diplomatic relations with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which is trying to oppress and massacre the patriotic intellectuals of South Korea.

15. A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between our country and Czechoslovakia for 1968 was signed in Prague.

16. Comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle," was carried in full in the Ceylonese newspaper, Nation.

18. An agreement on long-term trade between our government and the government of Romanian Socialist Republic for 1968-1970, and a protocol on commodity circulation and payment for 1968 were signed in P'yongyang.

19. Plans for scientific cooperation between our Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Hungarian People's Republic for 1967-1969 were signed in P'yongyang. An agreement on the exchange of commodities between our country and Czechoslovakia for 1968 was signed

in P'yongyang. On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the founding of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam, the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization issued a statement appealing to its subordinate organizations to wage an international struggle to support and encourage the just anti-American national salvation struggle of the North and South Vietnamese people.

20. Representatives of 36 Swedish political and mass organizations pushed into the embassy of the American imperialist aggressors and strongly protested the American imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam.

22. The Ceylonese People-Korea Friendship Society issued a one-volume publication of comrade Kim Il-song's thesis, "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-imperialist Anti-American Struggle." The World Trade Union Federation issued a statement denouncing the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique for their fascist oppression of South Korean patriots.

23. The Standing Committee of the Latin American Students Solidarity Organization issued a statement denouncing the oppression of the South Korean patriotic forces by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. An agreement for commodity circulation and payment between our country and German Democratic Republic for 1968 was signed. The Lawyers League of Mongolia issued a statement demanding that the American imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique immediately cease the murderous "trial" of South Korean patriots.

25. The Cuban Communist Youth League issued a statement denouncing the murderous actions of the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Korean patriots.

27. South Vietnamese guerrillas blew up a 10,000 ton military freighter of the American imperialists near Saigon. 6,000 medical workers in Venezuela struck protesting the pro-American dictatorial regime.

29. The Soviet Asian-African Solidarity Committee issued a statement denouncing the anti-popular oppression of the American imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

30. An agreement on commodity exchange and payment between our country and Hungary for 1968 was signed in

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Budapest. The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental Peoples' Solidarity Committee issued an appeal for the week of international solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples. Soviet mass organizations issued a statement denouncing the fascist oppression of South Korean patriots by the American imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

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